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First regular session of
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Item 3 of the provisional
list**
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on apartheid, racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report by the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	3
II.	CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS	4 - 8	3
III.	INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES	9 - 60	4
	A. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	9 - 18	4
	B. Dominican Republic	19 - 23	6
	C. German Democratic Republic	24 - 32	7

* A/45/50.

** E/1990/30.

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CONTENTS (continued)

	Paragraphs	Page
D. Israel	33 - 34	10
E. Mongolian People's Republic	35 - 38	10
F. Panama	39 - 41	11
G. Philippines	42 - 48	12
H. Qatar	49 - 55	13
I. Republic of Zambia	56 - 60	14

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 43/150 of 9 December 1989, again resolutely condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, that are based on apartheid, racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences; expressed its determination to resist all these ideologies and especially their practices, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity; and invited all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the resolution.

2. The General Assembly, in the same resolution, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in the light of the discussion that would take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations.

3. In compliance with that resolution, the Secretary-General sent communications to Governments, specialized agencies and international organizations requesting other comments on the above-mentioned issues. The replies received are reflected in the present report (see sect. III below).

II. CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, the Commission on Human Rights has maintained on its agenda, since its twenty-eighth session in 1972, an item concerning measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred.

5. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/162 of 16 December 1981, the item has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-eighth session under the title "Measures to be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences".

6. During its forty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the item and adopted resolution 1986/61, in which the Commission expressed its decision to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session and thereafter to consider it on a biennial basis.

7. During its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its 51st and 52nd meetings, on 6 March 1990. The views expressed during the consideration of the item are contained in the summary records (E/CN.4/1990/SR.51 and 52).

8. On 6 March 1990, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 1990/46, paragraphs 1 to 5 of which read as follows:

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"...

"1. Condemns all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist or neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences;

"2. Expresses its determination to resist all totalitarian ideologies, and especially their practices, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity;

"3. Considers that the best defence against all totalitarian ideologies lies in free effective popular participation in democratic institutions, including in particular genuine and periodic elections, based on respect for the human rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international instruments;

"4. Calls upon all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the thorough investigation and the detection, arrest, prosecution or extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought before a court and appropriately punished;

"5. Calls upon all States to promote, especially among the young, respect for international law as well as human rights and fundamental freedoms."

III. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES

A. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

9. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that it attaches great importance to the consideration by the United Nations of the question of taking action against Fascism, Nazism and other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror.

10. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic fully supports the provisions of General Assembly resolution 43/150, in which the Assembly emphasized that the doctrines of political, racial or ethnic superiority on which the totalitarian entities and régimes are based contradict the spirit and principles of the United Nations and that the application of such doctrines in practice leads to wars, mass and flagrant violations of human rights and crimes against humanity, such as genocide, and creates serious obstacles to friendly relations among nations.

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11. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic welcomes the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 43/150 and resolution 1988/63 of the Commission on Human Rights.

12. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was one of the first countries to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and the International Convention on the Supression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. Strict compliance with the provisions of these and other international instruments to which the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic has acceded is a principle that it follows unfailingly.

13. The entire political and social fabric of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic completely precludes any social, economic, political, legal, ideological or other conditions in which such phenomena as racism, racial discrimination, Fascism and Nazism could arise and become established. The Constitution of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic embodies the principle that citizens of the Republic are equal before the law and have equal rights, irrespective of their origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, occupation or employment, residence or other circumstances. Any direct or indirect privileges to a citizen on grounds of race or nationality, or any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt is punishable by law.

14. Serious attention is being paid to promote fundamental human rights and freedoms and to international law, and to deter Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on terror, hatred and violence. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic expresses its concern at the revival of Nazism, Fascism and neo-Fascism in certain countries. The activities of neo-Fascist and neo-Nazi organizations are, in a number of cases, continuing unchecked and are sometimes even being encouraged directly or indirectly. The stepping-up of the activities of such groups and organizations is a threat not only to human rights and fundamental freedoms where this is being done but also to peace and security and international co-operation in the field of human rights.

15. In this connection, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is in favour of guaranteeing the right to defence against neo-Nazism and providing for the cessation of any encouragement or protection of neo-Nazi activities and prohibiting Fascist and racist propaganda, which continues unchecked in a number of Western countries on the pretext of "freedom of speech". It is well known that the articles on freedom of speech in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provide directly for the possibility of restricting the exercise of such freedoms to prevent their use to the detriment of national security, public safety or the rights and freedoms, health or morals or others.

16. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic welcomes the appeal addressed to all States, in General Assembly resolution 43/150 and resolution 1988/63 of the Commission on Human Rights, that they should ensure the thorough investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons

guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought before a court and appropriately punished.

17. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is scrupulously and steadfastly fulfilling its international obligations to identify and punish Nazi war criminals and their accomplices. The overwhelming majority of such persons were exposed by Soviet investigating agencies and convicted in line with the gravity of their crimes. With the active assistance of the population, the country's investigating agencies are continuing to perform their task, as is clear from the number of trials that have taken place in recent years. The progress of the trials and the sentences handed down by the courts have been widely publicized by the newspapers and other mass media.

18. The task of ensuring that war criminals do not escape punishment and of resolutely suppressing Fascist ideology and practice is not a mere legal matter. It is a duty to the victims of Fascism and militarism, and an expression of the unswerving determination of nations to do everything to ensure that war crimes and crimes against humanity are never committed again and that the scourge of war is banished forever from the face of the earth. The struggle against the ideology and practice of Fascism must become an integral part of the international community's steadily increasing efforts to strengthen peace and consolidate international security. The international organizations have an active role to play in this respect, particularly by intensifying efforts to expose the reactionary nature of ideologies and practices on Nazism, racism and other anti-human theories and to educate the peoples of the world, particularly the younger generations, in a spirit of peace and friendship.

B. Dominican Republic

19. The Dominican Republic states that it signed the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in 1966 and ratified it in 1967, and also signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in 1983.

20. Article 100 of the Constitution provides that "The Dominican Republic condemns any privilege and any situation that tends to weaken the equality of all Dominicans, between whom no differences shall be observed save those resulting from talent or virtue, and consequently no entity of the Republic may grant titles of nobility or hereditary distinctions".

21. Article 3 of the Constitution reads as follows: "The sovereignty of the Dominican nation as a free and independent State is inviolable. The Republic is and always shall be free and independent of any foreign Power. Consequently none of the public authorities organized by the present Constitution may perform or permit the performance of any act which constitutes direct or indirect intervention in the domestic or external affairs of the Dominican Republic or interference encroaching upon the personality and integrity of the State and of the functions and powers recognized and affirmed for it in this Constitution. The principle of non-intervention constitutes an invariable rule of Dominican international policy".

22. The Dominican Republic recognizes and applies the rules of general and Western Hemisphere international law in so far as its public authorities have adopted them. It declares itself in favour of the economic solidarity of the countries of the Americas and will support any proposal making for the protection of its primary commodities and raw materials, complying faithfully with article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, concerning the "right of self-determination". The Dominican Republic signed the Covenant in 1966.

23. The Dominican Republic, as a free and democratic country, is respectful of human rights, is striving to bring up the new generations in a spirit of respect for international law and fundamental freedoms, and rejects any totalitarian practice based on terror, hatred and violence.

C. German Democratic Republic

24. The German Democratic Republic states that it welcomes the fact that the United Nations General Assembly, at its forty-third session, again condemned rigorously Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racism and violations of human rights, and that the Assembly expressed its firm determination to resist them resolutely.

25. The German Democratic Republic highly appreciates General Assembly resolution 43/150 as another contribution in the struggle against racial discrimination and the practices of apartheid, as well as to the implementation of human rights. It reflects the aspirations shared world wide by millions of people who are pledged to peace and constructive co-operation. Fascist excesses and the fact that revanchist and Fascist circles, as well as forces affiliated with them, have made their way into local and national parliaments and even into the parliaments of the Western European States underscore the timeliness of the General Assembly's move to adopt resolution 43/150.

26. Given the current situation in a number of countries where social insecurity is spreading among the masses, where parts of the population are becoming ever poorer while profits explode, where mass unemployment and particularly permanent joblessness are increasing, where housing is short, where workers are fearful of losing their jobs and where measures taken by Government cause social hardships, Fascist ideas are gaining ground and neo-Fascist associations are attracting ever more followers. What is needed, against that background, is, parlicularly, vigilance, an anti-Fascist spirit in education and the employment of juridical means to contain fanatically militant neo-Fascists committing terrorist acts. This must be attended by social policies which guarantee decent living standards and a secure social environment to all members of society and which deprive neo-Fascist tendencies of any breeding ground. The experience that a strong alliance of all democratic forces can defeat Fascism ought not to be forgotten. History shows that such ideologies as Fascism, which served to fog the minds of people and which plunged the world into a catastrophe of unprecedented dimensions, must be nipped in the bud.

27. The German Democratic Republic is among those States and peoples which regard the United Nations as the proper forum for a dialogue between those who are pledged to mankind's lofty aims and to the pursuit of peace, fruitful co-operation and a meaningful life. This forum has a particular responsibility in that the requisite conclusions are to be drawn from the current situation in order to counteract the stratagems of neo-Fascist forces, because these constitute not only a threat to peace, but also contempt for the purposes and principles guiding the United Nations, and in order to eliminate anything that could prepare the ground for such machinations. All Member States should be committed to participating in this effort and contribute in good faith to the implementation of the United Nations decisions aimed at eliminating Fascism.

28. The provisions of the accords adopted by the anti-Hitler coalition - in particular the Potsdam Agreement - designated to eliminate Fascism were fulfilled on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. Both legislation and legal practice in the German Democratic Republic ensure that no groupings or organizations professing Fascist ideas can emerge or become operational on its territory. War propaganda and revenge-mongering are prohibited under the country's Constitution, just as any manifestation of hatred against creeds, racial hatred and hatred against peoples. Violations of these constitutional precepts will be heavily punished.

29. Living up to international commitments and true to its principles and anti-Fascist stance, the German Democratic Republic has followed up on any information with regard to war crimes and crimes against humanity. As a result, crimes were exposed even decades after their commission, and those who had committed such crimes were brought to justice. Up to the present day, investigations carried out in close co-operation with judiciary organs of other States have led to court sentences for 12,880 Nazi and war criminals. In addition, the German Democratic Republic authorities have made available a host of documentation on relevant court proceedings and trials. Representatives of the German Democratic Republic also participate in court proceedings conducted abroad against Nazi and war criminals.

30. From the very outset, youth policies in the German Democratic Republic have been designed in the first place to impart to young people knowledge about Fascist crimes and barbarities and to educate them in the spirit of anti-Fascist traditions, understanding among peoples and peace. In that pursuit, educational institutions and parents work closely together. Educational plans and curricula nation wide are also conceived to form the world outlook and moral values of young people, to provide them with a picture of history seen from a scientific perspective, thus enabling them to realize themselves what the general laws of societal development are. Also, they learn to respect human beings and human dignity and to work for the progress of society. This is a task in which share also public organizations, former resistance fighters and fighters against Fascism. These elements, along with the active democratic co-determination of the citizenry in building our society, guarantee that Fascism will never rear its head in the German Democratic Republic.

31. The struggle against neo-Fascism, which is spreading more and more on an international scale, and against all other totalitarian practices directed against

the peaceful coexistence of peoples, is a matter that concerns the international community of States as a whole. Therefore, the German Democratic Republic believes that the international covenants listed in paragraph 6 of resolution 43/150, covenants which were all signed by this country, can only be implemented through a co-operative effort. It is logical that the appeal "For a world without war" issued last May by the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty States also cautioned against the spreading of neo-Fascism in a number of European countries and that it pointed to the resulting danger for international peace and security. The appeal also calls for resolutely countering any manifestation of revanchism, chauvinism and nationalism, all forms of hostility among nations and attempts at challenging the territorial integrity of States. It furthermore called for sparing no efforts in order to guarantee all people on our planet the right to live in peace.

32. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the active endeavours of States and international organizations, of associations of former resistance fighters, war veterans, victims of Fascism and religious communities as well as of all other democratic forces against the resurgence of Fascism. It firmly stands up for eliminating Fascism, for averting dangers emanating from Fascist quarters and for rejecting attacks on elementary norms governing the coexistence of nations so that better conditions may be created for the implementation of the purposes and principles set out in the United Nations Charter. In that pursuit, all States united under the umbrella of the world Organization should share in carrying out the following primordial tasks:

(a) Persistent efforts to punish war criminals and those committing crimes against humanity;

(b) The prohibition and disbanding of all neo-Fascist organizations;

(c) The prohibition and prevention of the propaganda of war and revanchist ideas, as well as of hatred against creeds, races and nations;

(d) The creation of improved social and other conditions for each individual so as to preclude that people in despair submit to the demagoguery of Fascism;

(e) The elimination of xenophobia and vilification of other nations, as well as the rejection of hegemonic and revenge-mongering designs;

(f) The education and upbringing of the young generation in the spirit of anti-Fascism and respect for international law and the fundamental human rights and freedoms;

(g) Creation of an anti-Fascist climate and categorical banishment of Fascism, racism and revanchism.

D. Israel

33. The Government of Israel states that it attaches great importance to General Assembly resolution 43/150 and its implementation. Israel has enacted the Nazi and Nazi Collaboration (Punishment) Law - 1950, under which the infamous criminal Adolf Eichmann was tried and convicted and the present case of Ivan Demianjuk is in process of litigation. Israel has also offered its co-operation to all Governments in pursuit of international efforts to bring Nazi war criminals to justice.

34. Effective implementation of this resolution, therefore, would require the co-operation of the international community in dissuading Governments from harbouring Nazi criminals such as Alois Brunner and in eradicating the scourge of modern neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic organizations.

E. Mongolian People's Republic

35. The Mongolian Government states that the existence, in a number of countries, of neo-Nazi and similar right-wing extremist organizations and groups, and their increasing activity in policies as well as in the parliaments of certain Western countries, highlights the need for greater efforts on the part of States and international organizations to prevent and eradicate this dangerous evil. Apartheid and Zionism, which have been established as State policy by the South African and Israeli régimes, demonstrate in a particularly clear manner the threat posed by the practice of racism to human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to peace and international security. Moreover, it is particularly appropriate this year to remind the international community that 50 years ago the sinister union of Fascism and militarism based on the ideology of racial superiority and hatred plunged mankind into its most devastating war. The Mongolian people were among the first to experience the fatal consequences of this collusion in 1939, when Japanese militarism committed aggression against the Mongolian People's Republic.

36. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that progress in improving the international situation and maintaining a spirit of international co-operation in the military-political and other spheres enhance the possibility of waging a successful campaign against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist policies and all other manifestations of ideologies and practices based on a policy of racial discrimination.

37. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic believes that the coming forty-fifth anniversary in 1990 of the end of the Second World War is yet another event that can help to mobilize the efforts of all States, the United Nations, other international organizations and world public opinion for the eradication of all manifestations of ideologies and practices of racism and Nazism. In this connection, it considers that the General Assembly might:

(a) Invite all States and international organizations on the occasion of the anniversary of the end of the Second World War, to make greater efforts to promote the eradication of the apartheid system in South Africa, particularly by applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime in Pretoria in

accordance with the wishes of the overwhelming majority of members of the international community;

(b) Request the Security Council to take specific measures aimed at finding ways and means of forcing Israel to end its acts of genocide and other repressive measures against the Arab population in the occupied territories.

38. As stated in the replies of the Mongolian People's Republic to General Assembly resolutions 40/148 and 41/160, any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of citizens on grounds of race or nationality, and any advocacy of chauvinistic or nationalistic ideas, is forbidden by law in Mongolia. Its entire educational system is aimed at educating the younger generation in a spirit of peace and friendship among peoples and of intolerance towards manifestations of racial prejudice.

F. Republic of Panama

39. The Republic of Panama states that it continues to be concerned about political doctrines based on racial or ethnic intolerance, hatred, terror and abuse of force.

40. With regard to the adoption of measures to make the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and propaganda for war punishable by law, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Panama considers any expression of racial superiority to be an offence and provides, in article 311, that anyone who uses such ideologies to attempt to dominate a particular group is liable to a term of imprisonment. Article 311 provides that "any person who takes part in the partial or total destruction of a particular group of people on account of their nationality, race or religious or political beliefs shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of 15 to 20 years". Furthermore, article 39, paragraph 2, of the Constitution stipulates that "recognition shall not be granted to associations which espouse ideas or theories based on the alleged superiority of a particular race or ethnic group or which seek to justify or promote racial discrimination".

41. The Republic of Panama is a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

G. The Philippines

42. The Government of the Philippines states that measures to ensure the thorough investigation, detention, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought before a court and appropriately punished are not applicable to the Philippines since the country has no war criminal, nor has it persons guilty of crimes against humanity (genocide), although the Philippines is a State party to the Convention of the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

43. As regards the question of educating the young in the spirit of respect for international law and fundamental human rights and freedoms and against Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on terror, hatred and violence, the Government has issued Executive Order No. 27 providing for education to maximize respect for human rights. This order directed the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) to include the study and understanding of human rights in the curricula of all levels of education and training in all schools in the country, adopting the scope of treatment of the subjects or courses on human rights to the respective educational levels. In line with this, DECS is presently conducting, in co-operation with the Commission on Human Rights, a workshop on the integration of human rights subjects in the curricula of all levels of education in all schools in the country.

44. The Government states that Section 7 of Article II of the 1987 Constitution provides as one of the State's policies the following: "The State shall pursue an independent foreign policy. In its relations with other States the paramount consideration shall be national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national interest, and the right to self-determination."

45. At the international level, the Philippines freely supports the right to self-determination of peoples and has consistently supported the United Nations resolutions for the realization of this right. It actively participated in the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In particular, it assisted in the drafting of the provisions of these instruments on the right to self-determination.

46. The Philippines thus strongly supports the peoples and nations in particular areas where rights to self-determination are violated, suppressed or impeded. It supports United Nations action for the realization of the right to self-determination of the people of Palestine in the occupied territories and of the peoples of Namibia, Western Sahara, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

47. In extending the concept of the right to self-determination, the Philippines Government is poised to grant autonomy to the Muslim community and to the cordillera cultural minorities.

48. The Government further states that it is a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

H. Qatar

49. The State of Qatar states that it attaches great importance to the consideration by the United Nations of the question of measures to be taken against Fascism, Nazism and similar types of ideologies that promote racial hatred and

terrorism. The State of Qatar wishes to express its concern at the recent increase in the activities of neo-Fascist, Fascist and Nazi organizations in numerous countries. The Government of Qatar attaches special importance to the provision contained in the programme of action of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which draws attention to the need for all States to take measures to prohibit the establishment of such organizations. The State of Qatar points out that its socio-economic structure excludes the likelihood of the appearance of any manifestation of racism, racial superiority, Nazism or Fascism in the country. It should also be noted that the constitutional principle of the equality of all citizens, regardless of sex, race or colour, is applied consistently, and both Islam, which is the principal source of legislation in the State of Qatar, and the country's Constitution prohibit activities or any other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance and hatred, racial terrorism, racial discrimination or apartheid. The Penal Code of Qatar contains a number of provisions under which such acts are punishable.

50. The State of Qatar reaffirms that, in its domestic and foreign policy, it is committed to the total prevention, prohibition and punishment of acts of racial discrimination and apartheid. No acts of racial discrimination, apartheid, Fascism, neo-Fascism, Nazism or other forms of totalitarian ideologies can be found in its territory, in which no individual, organization, establishemnt, agency or public or private body engages in any act of racial discrimination, apartheid, Fascism, neo-Fascism or Nazism in any of the forms defined in international or other conventions.

51. The State of Qatar acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 22 July 1976 and to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on 19 March 1975. It has also acceded to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

52. The State of Qatar emphasizes its support for General Assembly resolution 43/150, which condemns all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, that are based on apartheid, racial discrimination and rascism or the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and calls for the enforcement of the provisions of that resolution, as well as all the previous resolutions in this connection, particularly those advocating the adoption of measures to prevent or deter the actions of groups or organizations pursuing those ideologies.

53. The State of Qatar stresses that the policy pursued by South Africa is a form of Fascism, neo-Fascism and Nazism and a manifestation of a totalitarian ideology. That policy thereby constitutes a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international public law and poses a threat to international peace and security.

54. The State of Qatar believes that Nazism, Fascism, neo-Fascism and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial discrimination are incompatible with the right of peoples to self-determination. In fact, the right to self-determination is a basic human right and the realization of this right is a

prerequisite for the effective enjcyment of all the rights of peoples, as well as individual rights. This fact, derived from the Charter of the United Nations and set forth in the international covenants on human rights, has been reaffirmed repeatedly in United Nations resolutions.

55. The State of Qatar proposes that a declaration on this question should be adopted within the framework of the United Nations. It also proposes that the United Nations and other international organizations should make large-scale use of the mass information media to alert world public opinion to the dangers inherent in a resurgence of Nazism and Fascism and to instil a spirit of peace and friendship among nations in the younger generation.

I. Republic of Zambia

56. The Government states that Zambia supported the United Nations resolution 43/150 of 8 December 1988 because, being situated in southern Africa, Zambia has witnessed with grave dismay the scourge of totalitarianism that has assailed some of its neighbours. This has led both within and beyond their borders to the incalculable loss of the lives of innocent men, women and children and the slowing down of economic growth, thus perpetuating hunger, disease, ignorance and crime.

57. It is heartening to note, however, that the tentacles of apartheid are gradually weakening, as in the case of Namibia. Since the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on 1 April 1989, for the first time in decades, a state of relative calm reigns over Namibia and scores of Namibian refugees have returned home in order to participate in the elections and hence to live in a free and democratic society.

58. The people can only hope and pray that the justice that Namibia so rightly deserves will very soon be found in South Africa. The atrocities of the system of apartheid need no mention, as everybody is aware of what a diabolic system it is.

59. Resolution 43/150 upholds the very core of Zambia's ideology of humanism, an ideology which we try to emulate as best we can. Basic human rights are not a privilege but God's given right to every individual. In view of this, each country should give their citizens this right and use such resolutions as 43/150 as guidelines to help achieve this end.

60. Zambia shall continue to speak out strongly against apartheid at forums both nationally and internationally. Neither will it harbour any war criminals or persons who engage in adverse security activities. The people of Zambia need to be educated and constantly reminded of the importance of man's fundamental human rights and this is being taught at schools, through literature and at seminars and conferences concerning human rights.

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others made a number of recommendations, inter alia, to Member States on that subject. Among the recommendations were the ratifications of international instruments and the adoption of measures aimed at preventing prostitution, increasing the number of women in the State's personnel having direct contact with the populations concerned, eliminating discrimination against prostitutes and facilitating their reabsorption into society, curbing the pornography industry and punishing all forms of procuring. Requests regarding these issues were also made to organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. At the Council's request, the Secretary-General reported on the implementation of resolution 1983/30 to the Council at its first regular session of 1985 (E/1985/46).

The Council in its resolution 1989/74 endorsed a request by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1988/42) that the Secretary-General present an updated report to the Council at its first regular session of 1990 on the steps taken by Member States, United Nations organizations and intergovernmental organizations to implement the recommendations in Council resolution 1983/30.

The present document contains information submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1989/74.

* E/1990/30.

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CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION	1 - 6	3
I. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM STATES	7 - 85	4
A. Czechoslovakia	7 - 14	4
B. Iraq	15 - 17	6
C. Netherlands	18 - 60	6
D. Norway	61 - 78	16
E. Pakistan	79	19
F. South Africa	80 - 86	19
II. INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	87 - 95	21
A. Division for the Advancement of Women	87	21
B. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	88 - 89	21
C. International Labour Organisation	90	22
D. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)	91 - 95	22
Annex. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1983/30 ON THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS		23

INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 1989/74 of 24 May 1989 on the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1988/42 of 8 March 1988 that the Secretary-General report to the Economic and Social Council on the steps taken by Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to implement the recommendations in Council resolution 1983/30 and the request made by the Commission, in its resolution 1989/35 of 6 March 1989 that the Secretary-General report to the Council at its first regular session of 1990 on the comments received. (The text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 is annexed to the present report.)

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General, on 11 September 1989, addressed requests to Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations concerned for information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations in Council resolution 1983/30.

3. By 12 March 1990, replies had been received from the following States: Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa.

4. Substantive replies were also received from the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation and Interpol.

5. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1989/74 and contains the replies received.

6. The Secretary-General deems it appropriate to refer also to his previous report on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 (document E/1985/46) which had been submitted to the Council at its first regular session of 1985. As indicated in that report, a number of countries (Barbados, Belgium, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, El Salvador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Iraq, Madagascar, Mexico, Portugal, Qatar and Rwanda) had submitted information in connection with Council resolution 1983/30. Substantive replies on this subject had also been received from the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the World Tourism Organization. The information contained in these replies had been transmitted for consideration to the Working Group on Slavery at its tenth and eleventh sessions.

I. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM STATES

A. Czechoslovakia

7. Czechoslovakia expressed its fundamental interest in the protection of women, children and youth against the negative phenomena mentioned in resolution 1983/30, inter alia, by becoming party to such international instruments as the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 30 April 1956, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 2 December 1949, as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923, as amended by the Protocol signed in New York on 12 November 1947.

8. Czechoslovakia expressed its essential interest in increased protection against similar forms of inhuman treatment referred to in the documents mentioned also by becoming party to other international instruments, such as the International Convention of 30 September 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, as amended by the Protocol approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 October 1947, as well as the International Convention of 11 October 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age.

9. The protection of women against exploitation through prostitution is secured by the respective provisions of the Penal Code. At the same time, the Czechoslovak legislation proceeds consistently from the right of women to total freedom in deciding about their sexual life. The Czechoslovak Penal Code, by Section 242, makes punishable sexual intercourse with, or any other sexual abuse of, a person younger than 15 years regardless whether the victim is a woman or a man.

10. The exploitation of the prostitution of women is prosecuted as a criminal offence of pandering (Section 204 of the Penal Code) which is understood to mean any action by which another person is hired, forced or seduced to engage in prostitution, as well as any action consisting in the exploitation (gaining material or other benefit) of the prostitution of another person.

11. The Czechoslovak Penal Code also reflects the commitment assumed under the respective international treaties by formulating a separate provision for the criminal offence of "traffic in women" in Section 246 of the Penal Code. Whoever entices, hires or transports a woman abroad with the intent to have her used there for sexual intercourse with another person is considered to have committed this criminal offence. If the offender commits such act with the intent to have the woman used for prostitution, or if he commits such act as a member of an organized group, or if he commits such act on a woman younger than 18 years makes himself liable to be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

12. Criminal responsibility for the manufacture and dissemination of pornographic materials, including those produced abroad, is also covered by the respective provisions of the Penal Code. Its Section 205 provides for the criminal offence of "endangering public morals", which is understood to mean putting into circulation,

making publicly accessible, making or keeping for this purpose printed matter, a film, a picture or another object which endangers public morals. If such an act endangers the morals of a person younger than 18 years, the offender may be punished more severely, that is, by imprisonment for a term up to two years. The sexual abuse of a person younger than 15 years is covered by Section 242 of the Penal Code providing for punishment of up to 8 years in prison, under particularly aggravating circumstances up to 15 years. Restrictive measures in the area of production anbd dissemination of pornographic materials are furthermore contained in the respective press and customs regulations.

13. Broad protection of children and young people against harmful influences is furthermore provided for in the family law. Under the Family Act No. 94/1963, Collection of Laws, citizens as well as social organizations are entitled to draw attention to objectionable behaviour of children and address themselves to their parents or to a National Committee, a court or another State body which then has the duty to take appropriate educational measures (Section 42, paragraph 1, of the Act). These measures may be as follows:

(a) An appropriate admonition of the minor, of his/her parents and the citizens who disturb his/her proper education, or requesting a social organization to take these measures itself;

(b) Provision of supervision over the minor and carrying it out in co-operation with the school, with the social organizations in the place of residence or at the work place;

(c) Imposing restrictions on the minor that will eliminate the harmful influences on his upbringing;

(d) Imposition of institutional care over the minor.

The Family Act also provides for the possibility of limiting or suspending the parental rights by a court, if the parents do not properly fulfil their parental duties and if it is required by the society's interest in the proper upbringing of children.

14. Prostitution, pandering and manufacture of pornographic materials in Czechoslovakia do not have their causes in an unequal social position of women and in their material dependence on such activities but manifest, in essence, the endeavour of some citizens to gain unearned income or other advantages and often also reflect their low moral and cultural standards. One prevailing form of such activity consists in establishing contact with foreigners in health resorts, in towns where international fairs are held and in tourist centres. In conclusion, however, it has to be noted that the forms of the exploitation of the prostitution of women with which the above-mentioned international legal instruments are concerned practically do not occur in the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A similar conclusion may also be drawn in the case of trade with obscene publications and materials.

B. Iraq

15. Iraq has no significant problem in this respect. There is no form of discrimination in Iraqi society, since the provisions of the Constitution prohibit all such practices as contemporary forms of slavery and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. Article 19 of the Constitution explicitly stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law, without distinction on grounds of sex, race, language, social origin or religion. Article 25 further stipulates that freedom of religion, belief and religious observance is guaranteed in a manner consistent with the Constitution, the law, morality and public order. The provisions of the Penal Code also emphasize the need to combat all forms of this crime. Under article 13 of the Code, the crime of the traffic in persons falls within the overall jurisdiction of Iraqi law, even if the crime is committed by a foreigner outside the territory of the Republic of Iraq.

16. The position of the Iraqi legislature in regard to the practice of all forms of prostitution is based on the principles inherent in the beliefs of Iraqi society. Accordingly, the practice of all forms of prostitution is categorically prohibited under special legislative provisions promulgated in the suppression of Prostitution Act (Act No. 54 of 1958) with a view to protecting society from the highly detrimental effects of this crime. Article 399 of the Penal Code also prescribes a severe penalty for any person who incites others to engage in any form of prostitution.

17. It should also be noted that article 403 of the Penal Code makes provision for the punishment of any person who produces, imports, exports, exploits or distributes drawings, pictures, films, publications or similar material of an obscene nature prejudicial to public morality. In principle, therefore, Iraq supports the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/74 of 24 May 1989 concerning the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

C. Netherlands

18. The Netherlands has not ratified the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949. The reasons are as follows. The Convention obliges contracting parties not only to combat trafficking in people by means of the criminal law but also to combat the exploitation of prostitution by the same means, even in cases where the prostitute consents to the prostitution. Thus the Convention compels parties to make all forms of exploitation of prostitution a criminal offence.

19. However, the Netherlands bases its policy regarding the exploitation of prostitution on the premise that the criminal law should be used to combat forms of exploitation which involve some form of coercion or deception or where the fact that the woman is in a dependent position is abused. In so far as the 1949 Convention compels States to use the criminal law to combat exploitation of the prostitution of independent adult women who have freely consented to be exploited,

ratification of the Convention would not be compatible with the Netherlands' policy on the use of the criminal law in this connection. The rationale for this policy is as follows.

20. It follows from the right of self-determination, which is enjoyed by an independent adult man or woman on whom no unlawful influence has been brought to bear, that he or she is at liberty to decide to act as a prostitute and allow another person to profit from his or her earnings. Vigorous steps should be taken to prevent exploitation of prostitution which involves coercion. The aim of the Netherlands' policy on the criminal law is not to promote morality - which is evidently the aim of the 1949 Convention - but to protect people who are forced into prostitution against their will. The phrase "against their will" is interpreted broadly. In the Government's view, prostitution based on exploitation of one person by another can be combated more effectively if it is possible for prostitution to exist in a lawful form. This lawful form of prostitution can then be regulated by the State with the aim of protecting the health and safety of prostitutes. In this way, both administrative action and criminal proceedings can be used to prevent coercion and exploitation in connection with prostitution.

21. The International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of the Traffic in Obscene Publications (Geneva 1923) entered into force in the Netherlands in 1917. The amended version took effect in 1947.

General remarks

22. The following proposals concerning amendments to national criminal law on the procurement of prostitutes and trafficking in women have been put before Parliament.

23. In February 1989 the Government put a bill before the Lower House of Parliament to amend article 250 ter of the Criminal Code, among other provisions. In its present form, this article makes it a criminal offence to traffic in women or in minors of the male sex. The bill proposes that the phrase "trafficking in women or in minors of the male sex" should be replaced by the phrase "trafficking in persons", that the maximum penalty should be increased from 5 to 6 years' imprisonment and under certain conditions to 10 years' imprisonment, and that the definition of the offence should be expanded to make it clear what is meant by "trafficking in persons".

24. The proposed new article 250 bis of the Criminal Code reads as follows:

> "1. Any person who, by means of force or any other physical action or by means of threats of force or of any other physical action or by misusing authority or influence derived from the actual state of affairs, or by means of deception, induces another person to surrender to him any advantage which the person concerned has obtained as a result of his or her own sexual activities shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six years or a fifth-category fine, or to one of these penalties.

"2. If the victim of the offence is under sixteen years old, the offender shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding eight years and a fifth-category fine or to one of these penalties."

25. The proposed new article 250 ter of the Criminal Code reads as follows:

"1. Any person who induces another person to engage in prostitution by means of force or any other physical action or by means of threats of force or of any other physical action or by misusing authority or influence derived from the actual state of affairs, or by means of deception, or who under any of these circumstances undertakes any action which he knows or has good reason to suspect will lead to the other person's becoming engaged in prostitution, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of trafficking in persons and shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six years and a fifth-category fine, or to one of these penalties.

"2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1, any person who recruits, takes with him or abducts any person with a view to inducing the latter to engage in prostitution shall be deemed to have committed the offence of trafficking in persons and shall be liable to the same penalty.

"3. The offences of:

(a) trafficking in persons, committed by two or more persons acting in concert,

(b) trafficking in persons, where the victim is aged less than sixteen years,

shall render the offender liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding eight years and a fifth-category fine, or to one of these penalties.

"4. The offence of trafficking in persons, committed by two or more persons acting in concert, where the victim is aged less than sixteen years, shall render the offender liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding ten years and a fifth-category fine, or to one of these penalties."

The clarification of the definition of the offence was based partly on the Government's proposed definition of the offence of compelling a person to act as a prostitute, in the bill to amend the criminal law on procuring prostitutes.

The background to policy on combating trafficking in women, and current practice

26. The policy of the Netherlands Government on combating international trafficking in women is closely related to its policy on prostitution in general. This is logical, as the main purpose of trafficking in women is to compel them to work as prostitutes and to surrender their income as prostitutes to traffickers and exploiters.

27. For a number of years, the Netherlands has been actively developing a new policy on prostitution. The basic premise of this policy is that a distinction should be made between enforced and voluntary prostitution. Enforced prostitution must remain a matter for intensive government action. Trafficking in women is regarded as a form of enforced prostitution. Voluntary prostitution calls for government action with regard to such aspects as working conditions, health care, social security and taxation.

28. Current policy on prostitution is based on criminal legislation dating from 1911. This is now being amended to take account of the new policy on prostitution. Under the 1911 legislation, prostitution itself is not an offence, but providing any opportunity for prostitution is. (The relevant provision refers to "intentionally causing or aiding and abetting indecency between other persons and third parties"). In theory, it is lawful to engage in prostitution in one's own home. In practice, however, prostitution mainly occurs in premises which exist for that specific purpose, such as sex clubs and brothels. Due to the fact that these premises are, and always have been, illegal, most prostitution has occurred illegally.

29. Even though prostitutes are not themselves committing a criminal offence, they find themselves in a difficult position. On the one hand, they are dependent on owners and managers of sex clubs and brothels for the premises which they use and for protection against aggressive clients, but on the other hand they often suffer at the hands of these same protectors, because they are compelled to engage in prostitution under very poor conditions (in small rooms, under poor hygienic conditions, at extremely high rents). Moreover, prostitution has traditionally been regarded as socially and morally undesirable. This social condemnation prevents prostitutes from making themselves known as such. Many lead double lives as prostitutes and as "ordinary women".

30. The illegal conditions under which prostitution occurs, prostitutes' dependence on brothel-keepers and owners of sex clubs and social condemnation of prostitutes have placed prostitutes in a position of isolation and have made it impossible to provide them with adequate protection against exploitation and aggression.

31. In view of the latter state of affairs, it was decided that policy on prostitution should be reviewed. Two important developments occurred before the review led to results: firstly the growth of the women's movement and a wider acceptance of the principle of sexual equality, and secondly the general recognition that the Government should exercise greater restraint in imposing moral standards on society.

32. The latter recognition implies that the legislature does not consider itself responsible for enforcing moral standards unless this is necessary to prevent harm to third parties. In the case of prostitution, this means that the legislature no longer wishes to prohibit it on grounds of social condemnation but only if the interests of prostitutes or other persons suffer as a result of it. Thus if a prostitute enters the profession voluntarily and is able to do her work under reasonable conditions (i.e. she is able to negotiate with the owner or manager of

the premises where she works about the quality of the premises, hygiene, earnings etc. and she has the option of accepting or rejecting terms of employment), it is not for the Government to express its disapproval. Obviously, there are many cases in which these conditions are not fulfilled. Many prostitutes are not in a position to make choices, and are compelled to work under unacceptable conditions.

33. None the less, women are increasingly opting deliberately to become prostitutes, knowing what consequences the decision may have for them. As women have gained equal rights and opportunities, they have claimed the right to determine their sexual relations for themselves, both inside and outside marriage. They reject society's moral condemnation of women who make their own decisions about their lives, whether this involves prostitution or not. In view of this women's rights aspect, the Government recognizes that women must be free to opt for prostitution voluntarily. It is important to emphasize that this does not mean that the Government regards prostitution in itself as desirable. It accepts that prostitution exists and that there are women (and men) who deliberately and voluntarily choose to engage in it.

34. The Government remains responsible for taking action with regard to prostitution in cases where human rights are violated. This is so where people are forced, physically or by other means, to act as prostitutes. The term "involuntary or enforced prostitution" must be defined broadly. Prostitution is involuntary if physical or psychological coercion is used or if one person has de facto influence or authority over another. The situations arise with trafficking in women. Economic coercion also represents a violation of human rights. Women from third world countries in particular, who come to Europe apparently of their own free will to work as prostitutes, are generally actuated by economic motives and are not genuinely acting voluntarily.

35. The policy on prostitution is now being changed so that the emphasis is no longer on social condemnation of the phenomenon (an attitude supported by the law) but rather on maintaining public order within the municipality and protecting the fundamental rights of inviolability of the person and respect for privacy (i.e. protection of prostitutes). The question has naturally arisen as to how this policy can best be pursued. The problem is being approached from various angles, including the criminal law, administrative law and the social services.

(a) The proposals for changes in the Criminal Code are intended to facilitate the detection and prosecution of people who exploit or traffic in prostitutes. The following guidelines for investigating cases of trafficking in women and for prosecuting offenders, which must be seen in conjunction with the proposals, have recently been issued.

(i) Any person who induces another person to engage in prostitution by means of force or any other physical action or by means of threats of force or of any other physical action or by misusing authority or influence derived from the actual state of affairs, or by means of deception, or who under any of these circumstances undertakes any action which he knows or has good reason to suspect will lead to the other person's becoming

engaged in prostitution is deemed to have committed the offence of trafficking in persons. Misuse of authority or influence derived from the actual state of affairs is assumed to have occurred if the prostitute is in a situation which is not equivalent to that in which prostitutes in the Netherlands who are able to look after themselves operate (i.e. if the prostitute is being exploited).

The very fact that a prostitute is suffering exploitation strongly suggests that an offence has been committed under article 250 ter of the Criminal Code (and, once it has entered into force, the new article 250 bis of the Criminal Code).

(ii) It is to be recommended that police officers who carry out patrols and inspections in areas where sexual service entrepreneurs and prostitutes are normally to be found should be members of a permanent unit assigned to such duties. By maintaining a high profile and ensuring that they are identifiable, they can encourage victims to notify the police of offences. Proper co-ordination needs to be carried out within local police forces as regards checks for compliance with all relevant regulations in premises where sexual services are provided. If special investigators are assigned to carry out such checks, they must keep in regular contact with the local police to co-ordinate their inspections.

(iii) The inspecting agencies should supply the National Criminal Intelligence Service, through local and regional criminal intelligence branches, with information which is of relevance to combating trafficking in (and, after the new article 250 bis enters into force, unlawful exploitation of) women.

(iv) As soon as it becomes apparent that there is a need for supralocal or even international co-operation, it will be necessary to adopt the procedure described in the report by the Working Party on the Fight Against Serious Organized Crime.

(v) During criminal investigations and court proceedings to establish the facts of the case, ample attention must be devoted to looking after and counselling women who have been victims of trafficking.

Enlisting the aid of experts and confidential counsellors at a sufficienty early stage can overcome the fears of victims and increase their readiness to turn in information or give evidence. These experts and counsellors can also shed light on the victim's cultural background. It is important to ensure that ignorance of a victim's culture does not result in misunderstandings during questioning.

(b) If the proposals to alter the legislation are passed, it will be possible to exercise greater control over brothels and sex clubs at the local level through the administrative law. Municipalities can enact by-laws concerning the establishment and equipment of brothels, fire safety, hygiene, medical checks, issuing of residence permits to prostitutes of foreign nationality, and so on.

This will make it easier to ascertain whether women from abroad have been sold so that they can be forced to work in clubs or brothels. The municipalities' own inspection and enforcement agencies can check whether the by-laws are being complied with and, if they are not, the brothel or sex club can be closed down.

Many victims of trafficking in women reside in the Netherlands illegally. In order to increase their trust in the police, so that they will be more willing to provide information, the policy on aliens has recently been altered in this respect. In 1988 the Aliens Circular (containing instructions on the implementation of the Aliens Act) was amended to provide a certain measure of protection to victims of trafficking in women and to encourage them to turn in information regarding such trafficking and/or enforced prostitution. If in the course of checks carried out by the Aliens Department even the faintest suspicion arises that trafficking in women may have taken place, an illegal immigrant who is believed to be the victim will not immediately be deported. She will be given the opportunity to undergo a medical examination, to speak to the Vice Squad, so that she can turn in information, and to consult a lawyer. If an illegal immigrant who is a victim of trafficking in women turns in information concerning this offence, she will be eligible for a residence permit. The residence permit will be issued for the purpose of enabling the person concerned to remain in the Netherlands legally while the case is investigated and the offender is prosecuted, so that the victim can help to provide evidence against the offender.

(c) In many cases, the co-operation of a prostitute is needed in order to prove that laws and regulations concerning prostitution have been violated. As a rule, the prostitute must turn in information to the police concerning coercion, violence and the like in order for the case to come to the attention of the police, who can then take action. It will also generally be necessary for her to give evidence in criminal proceedings. However, many prostitutes are afraid to turn in information, because it would involve admitting publicly that they are prostitutes or because they do not trust the police and the judicial authorities or because their pimp or "employer" will not let them do so. In order to improve contact between society and prostitutes, and to give prostitutes the opportunity to contact the police and medical or welfare workers outside the world of prostitution, it is important to establish effective welfare services. In some towns, female welfare workers contact prostitutes in the areas where they work and in the street, to try and gain their trust and provide them with practical assistance in such fields as health, housing, contact with the police and drug addiction. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment subsidizes a non-profit-making organization which exists specifically to assist women who have been victims of trafficking; this organization contacts victims, assists them in providing information to the police, gives them shelter and helps them to overcome other practical problems.

(d) In order to protect women against coercion, violence and exploitation, it is also important that women themselves become self-reliant so that they are less likely to become victims and more capable of defending themselves against undesirable situations. For this reason, the Government is temporarily subsidizing an organization which represents the interests of prostitutes in the Netherlands. The purpose of the subsidy is to give the organization the resources to build itself up and recruit more members. Ultimately, the organization should become a trade union.

Comments with regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30

Paragraph 3 (a) Preventing prostitution by moral education and civics training, in and out of school

36. No information campaigns to prevent prostitution have been targeted specifically at schools.

37. It might be more useful to concentrate on providing children with alternatives which will obviate the need for them to resort to prostitution as a means of earning a living. Efforts in this direction could be co-ordinated with information campaigns designed to encourage girls to further their education and thereby equip themselves to pursue an occupation which will make them financially independent.

38. The A. de Graaf Foundation, a non-governmental organization subsidized by the Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs, provides information on prostitution to policy makers and the general public. The Foundation organizes lectures, advises policy makers, produces information material and provides instruction to schoolchildren and students who are interested in learning more about the subject.

Paragraph 3 (b) Increasing the number of women among the State's personnel having direct contact with the population concerned

39. This could be achieved in two areas, for example:

(1) Contact between policy makers and prostitutes (to influence policy);

(2) Contact between field workers and prostitutes (welfare services).

40. As regards (1), the Rode Draad Foundation is an association of prostitutes which has been receiving central government funding through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment in order to establish an organization representing the interests of prostitutes. The association is often consulted by policy-makers seeking information on the views held by prostitutes themselves on matters which affect them. In addition, it is actively involved in the process of formulating a new municipal policy on prostitution and in disseminating information on the subject throughout the country. The association is also an important source of support and assistance for its members and other women engaged in prostitution.

41. As regards (2), a number of towns and cities - notably Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague - employ female field workers to improve welfare services for prostitutes. The Lower House of Parliament has indicated that it would like to see their numbers increase. As this is a purely municipal concern, however, the Minister for Home Affairs has circulated a letter among the relevant authorities drawing their attention to Parliament's views on the matter.

Paragraph 3 (c) Eliminating discrimination that ostracizes prostitutes and makes their reabsorption into society more difficult

42. The problem can be tackled from two angles:

(1) Improving contact between prostitutes and society as a whole;

(2) Promoting self-awareness among women engaged in prostitution.

43. As regards (1), urgent attention should be given to improving welfare and support services for prostitutes and to facilitating access to various institutions. To find out more about this aspect, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment commissioned a study of how prostitutes tackle the problem of obtaining assistance. The study catalogues the various physical and psychological complaints from which they suffer and examines the ways in which they go about seeking help. Attention is also paid to their working conditions. The amendment of article 250 bis of the Criminal Code will accord municipal authorities greater powers to regulate prostitution. Transferring responsibility for policy on prostitution to the municipal level will scale down procedures, thus improving liaison between the authorities and the women concerned.

44. As regards (2), the purpose of central government funding to The Rode Draad Foundation is to promote self-awareness among prostitutes and to help them become organized and, consequently, better able to protect their own interests. The self-help and support network which is being created in this way will enhance their ability to resist coercion and violence. Acknowledgement of the fact that some women may choose to work as prostitutes would also enhance their self-esteem and help erode the stigma attaching to the profession.

Paragraph 3 (d) Curbing the pornography industry and the trade in pornography and penalizing them very severely when minors are involved

45. In 1985 the Ministry of Justice appointed a working group comprising police officers and members of the Public Prosecutions Department to conduct an inquiry into child pornography in the Netherlands. Part of its report, which was issued in October 1986, has been translated into English. 1/

46. Criminal legislation of the Netherlands contains three provisions - articles 240, 240a and 240b of the Criminal Code - which relate directly to pornographic material.

47. Article 240 makes it an offence to display openly, offer or send unsolicited any material which is known or can be assumed to be offensive to public decency. The maximum penalty for doing so is two months' imprisonment.

48. Under the provisions of article 240a, it is an offence to supply, offer or show pornographic material to persons under the age of 16. The maximum penalty for doing so is three months' imprisonment.

49. Under article 240b it is an offence to distribute or openly display pornographic material depicting children, and to produce, import, convey in transit, export or stock such material. The maximum penalty for doing so is three months' imprisonment.

50. In some cases, the nature of such material when discovered suggests that an additional offence, an "indecent act involving minors" (art. 247 of the Criminal Code), may also have been committed. This is punishable by up to six years' imprisonment.

51. The recommendations made by the working group regarding the enforcement of article 240b of the Criminal Code include the following:

(a) Points of sale of pornography should be inspected regularly by the police to ensure that no child pornography is present;

(b) The open display of or a request for pornographic material depicting children should, as a rule, constitute grounds for investigation;

(c) If any suspicion exists that pornographic material depicting children is being produced commercially, a preliminary judicial investigation should be instituted and a house search conducted without delay;

(d) In cases of indecency involving children, the police should investigate any possible link with the production of child pornography (regardless of whether such production is for commercial or non-commercial purposes) and promptly conduct a house search.

52. In 1987, guidelines incorporating most of the recommendations contained in the report were issued to the police and Public Prosecutions Department.

Paragraph 3 (e) Punishing all forms of procuring in such a way as to deter it, particularly when it exploits minors

53. Penalties for procuring, particularly if minors are involved, should be such as to serve as a deterrent.

54. It is apparent from an overview of criminal justice policy of the Netherlands on combating the exploitation of prostitution, that the right of the individual to determine his or her own sexual relations and the inviolability of the person are central factors. With reference to the information contained in the letter in question, I would add that the power of Parliament in this connection is limited to combating violations of a person's right to determine his or her own sexual relations, and to protect young people and other groups who are socially vulnerable, the principle being that persons under the age of 16 are not entitled to determine their sexual relations.

International aspects

55. Combating trafficking in women is a matter which needs to be pursued not only at the national level but also at the international level. Trafficking takes place across national borders, and traffickers themselves are often internationally organized. Trafficking in women can only be combated effectively if countries adopt co-ordinated policies on the investigation of trafficking and the prosecution of offenders. In order to promote international co-operation for this purpose, the Netherlands is currently preparing a seminar on trafficking in women, to be held under the auspices of the Council of Europe in mid-1991. The aim is to assess the nature and extent of international trafficking in women and to take the first steps towards a co-ordinated European policy on combating it.

56. The Netherlands has adopted a very active attitude in a number of international organizations, inter alia, with a view to arranging international co-operation to combat trafficking in women. The following international developments may be reported.

57. In March 1988 the ministers from the countries members of the Council of Europe attending the sixteenth conference of European Ministers of Justice on sexual exploitation, pornography, prostitution and trafficking in children and young women drew up a resolution to combat these phenomena.

58. In September 1988 an Interpol symposium resulted in the drawing up of recommendations to promote international exchanges of information on illegal prostitution and trafficking in persons. The recommendations are now in the process of being implemented.

59. Attention is also devoted to combating trafficking in women as part of development co-operation policy. Within the limits of existing development programmes, activities by local organizations are funded to provide women with information about trafficking in women or sexual violence against women and girls.

60. Finally, the fullest possible information is provided to embassies and consulates of the Netherlands concerning the legal and practical scope to take account of the situation of women who are victims of trafficking when performing consular duties.

D. Norway

61. The Government of Norway has signed, ratified, and implemented both the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Prostitution of Others and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.

62. Regarding paragraphs 3 and 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30, the Norwegian Government has, inter alia, taken the following steps:

Paragraph 3 (a) Preventing prostitution by moral education and civics training, in and out of school

63. In 1983, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs produced a pamphlet on prostitution to be used in education and civics training. An updated version of the pamphlet will probably be made in 1990.

64. A videofilm on prostitution is now under production. The video will give a description of the prostitution problem and the different kinds of assistance offered to prostitutes in Norway. Different versions of the video will be made, one for teaching and information in schools, one for television and one for the different public services involved with the problem.

3 (b) Increasing the number of women among the State's personnel having direct contact with the populations concerned

65. Public statistics showing the number of personnel having contacts with prostitutes are not available. It seems, however, that more attention to the problem is now given by the health and social services. This can partly be seen as a result of increased awareness that sexual abuse is one major cause leading to prostitution and a recognition that earlier efforts in the rehabilitation of prostitutes have been inadequate. Rehabilitation of prostitutes has also become important in order to prevent the spreading of the HIV virus.

66. It can be mentioned that according to our experience, men can be well qualified for rehabilitation work for prostitutes.

3 (c) Eliminating discrimination that ostracizes prostitutes and makes their reabsorption into society more difficult

67. Improving the general knowledge of the causes leading to prostitution and creating an understanding of the grave and difficult situation prostitutes are in, are considered the most important ways of eliminating discrimination. Efforts to alter the attitude towards prostitutes (and prostitution) are made through means mentioned under (a). More active use of mass media is presently being discussed.

3 (d) Curbing the pornography industry and the trade in pornography and penalizing them very severely when minors are involved

68. Section 211 of the Norwegian Penal Code prohibits the sale and/or lease of pornographic films/magazines and other forms of distributing illegal pornography to the public and authorizes penalties for people involved in such activities. A further effort to curb the trade in pornography has lately been made by incorporating a new provision forbidding the import of illegal pornography intended for distribution in Norway. An initiative has also been taken to improve the co-operation between the customs authorities and the police in order to prevent import of illegal pornography.

3 (e) Punishing all forms of procuring in such a way as to deter it, particularly when it exploits minors

69. Procuring is illegal under Norwegian criminal law. The Penal Code in Norway also prohibits sexual relations with minors (under the age of sixteen). In addition, Norway has introduced a general ban on the mistreatment of children (Section 30, third paragraph of the Act relating to Children) and extended the obligation to prevent incest by introducing an obligation to report if one is aware that incest involving a child up to the age of sixteen is taking place (Section 139 of the Norwegian Penal Code).

70. In 1987 the Ministry of Justice set up a working group in order to clarify and evaluate rules and routines for the investigation of incest cases. In its report (Norwegian Official Report 1988:29) the working group stressed, among other things, that co-operation between the police/prosecuting authorities and the treatment and support systems must be improved. Efforts are now being made to establish joint teams in every municipality and every region.

71. A Norwegian produced film called "Throwaway children" has been made in order to enlighten the public on problems constituted by sexual exploitation of children. The film was broadcast on television in Norway (and in a number of other countries).

3 (f) Facilitating occupational training for and the reabsorption into society of persons rescued from prostitution

72. Specific measures towards prostitutes as a group are only taken in the motivation phase, that is, before the prostitutes actively do something to quit prostitution or want to quit. It has not been considered wise to make specific arrangements for prostitutes (or ex-prostitutes) with regard to training, labour or housing. Prostitutes will thus benefit from general occupational training courses and other general services aimed at integration into the labour market. The local social services may give financial and other assistance to prostitutes to help them overcome a difficult life situation when necessary.

73. In 1983 State funds were used to establish a hostel for prostitutes in Oslo. The purpose of this measure is to help prostitutes to reintegrate into society. The hostel is, in essence, a school which provides social training and aids the women in their efforts to obtain an education, employment and housing, among other things.

74. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is funding a research project which aims to identify the customers of prostitutes with regard to their numbers, motives, views of women and social background.

75. A conference to review the results of the projects was held in 1987.

Paragraph 4 Further invites Member States to co-operate closely with one another in the research for missing persons and in the identification of international networks of procurers and, if there are members of the International Criminal Police Organization, requesting it to make the suppression of the traffic in persons one of its priorities

76. At the sixteenth Conference of European Ministers of Justice, which was held in Lisbon in 1988, Norway presented a report on sexual exploitation of and traffic in children and young women. After having examined and discussed the report, the ministers passed a resolution in which they recommended the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to invite the member countries to implement measures to obtain knowledge of the extent of sexual exploitation of children, ensure that information is disseminated to the general public and relevant authorities, implement preventive measures and ensure that their legislation is such that the people behind child prostitution are punished, both by receiving severe penalties and having their profits confiscated. The member countries were also to be encouraged to harmonize their legislation with existing international conventions.

77. In co-operation with the Norwegian Red Cross and the World City Foundation the Norwegian Ministry of Justice arranged a conference (5 October 1988) discussing measures which could prevent sexual exploitation of children.

78. As a member of Interpol (ICPO), Norway has several times taken an initiative to make sexual exploitation of children one of the organization's priorities. International co-operation regarding legislation and investigation is extremely important and, consequently, Interpol plays an important role in combating, among other things, traffic in persons.

E. Pakistan

79. The comments of the Government of Pakistan are as follows:

Under Article 11(1) and (2) of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, slavery is already prohibited in Pakistan, that is:

(a) Slavery is non-existent and forbidden and no law shall permit or facilitate its introduction into Pakistan in any form;

(b) All forms of forced labour and traffic in human beings are prohibited.

F. South Africa

80. The following information was received on the steps taken by the South African Department of Education and Training to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30:

Preventing prostitution by means of moral education in school (para. 3 (a) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30)

81. Topics referring to the dignity of people and the fundamental rights of individuals are included as study material in the school syllabuses for religious education, history, school guidance and biblical studies.

Preventing prostitution by means of moral education out of school

82. Respect for the dignity and human rights of other people, including minors, is included as course material at adult training centres, youth courses and conferences held for the out-of-school youth.

Preventing prostitution by means of civics training both in and out of school

83. Special education courses on leadership; sexuality, human relations and respect for human dignity are regularly conducted for pupils and also for youths not attending school.

Preventing prostitution by curbing the pornography industry and penalising offenders severely where minors are involved (para. 3 (d) and (e)

84. Throughout the country no pornographic material is allowed to be sold or bought. Books and other media material provided to school libraries are screened regularly, and no pornographic material is allowed in the media centres.

Research for missing persons of schoolgoing age (para. 4)

85. No official cases of trafficking in scholars either with a view to prostitution or to slavery have been reported.

Question of slavery, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism (para. 8)

86. The evils of slavery and all forms of colonialism - both in past and present times - are addressed in the approved syllabuses. The subject policies used for the teaching of history, school guidance and religious education, provide teachers with the didactic principles by which pupils can be guided towards a life of self-respect and, simultaneously, of respect for all other people. The official policy of the present Government, namely to remove all discrimination, is also reflected in the relevant syllabuses for all institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training.

II. INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Division for the Advancement of Women

87. The Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs has transmitted excerpts from the reports of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and from the annual reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women 2/ which are relevant to the questions of the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others. Also enclosed was the report of the Secretary-General on efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society (document E/CN.6/1988/6), which had been considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session.

B. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

88. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is closely concerned with the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others and supports the efforts of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to eradicate prostitution in so far as it relates to refugee women and children. Within the ambit of its mandate, UNHCR has taken a special interest in the plight of women and children, who constitute the majority of the world refugee population and who need greater protection in view of their vulnerability to rape, physical violence, sexual abuse and harassment, as well as prostitution. The Executive Committee of UNHCR has been devoting increasing attention to these problems in recent years, with the aim of ensuring that planning of protection assistance activities for refugees addressed the special needs of women and children.

89. At its thirty-ninth session, the Executive Committee concluded that specific action should be taken on a broad and long-term basis with regard to the protection of refugee women. Reference is made in this connection to the High Commissioner's report to the fortieth session of the Executive Committee on the progress made so far in this area, as well as future steps to be taken (document A/AC.96/727). Mention is also made of another report, based on a similar conclusion at the Executive Committee's thirty-seventh session (document A/AC.96/731) giving, inter alia, information on safety, liberty and rights issues affecting refugee children. The report also gives details of such UNHCR programmes as the Guidelines on Refugee Children, issued in August 1988, aimed at enabling UNHCR Field Offices to identify and assess their needs. Finally, reference is made to the Executive Committee's conclusions on refugee women and children based on the above-mentioned reports (document A/AC.96/XL/CRP.3).

C. International Labour Organisation

90. In pursuance of paragraph 10 of resolution 1983/30, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, in its examination of the application of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), takes into account information deriving from the work of other bodies concerned, such as the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the International Criminal Police Organisation, regarding cases of traffic in persons, particularly minors. ILO regularly communicates to the Working Group the comments made by the Committee of Experts concerning these cases.

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

91. In September 1988 the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) held an international symposium on the traffic in human beings, which was attended by delegations from a large number of member countries. In addition, in November 1988, the Interpol General Assembly, at its fifty-seventh session in Bangkok, adopted a resolution calling upon member countries to enhance and improve international police co-operation with a view to identifying suspects involved in the international traffic in human beings. 1/

92. Interpol has continued to co-operate with the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by submitting its annual report on slavery-like practices to the Centre for Human Rights in May 1989. A member of the General Secretariat attended the Working Group meeting in Geneva in late July 1989 and made oral presentations to it on Interpol activities in the field.

93. Representatives of the Interpol General Secretariat also participated in the second and fourth meetings of the Council of Europe's select committee of experts on sexual exploitation, pornography and prostitution of and trafficking in, children and young adults, held in Strasbourg in November 1988 and November 1989, respectively.

94. The General Assembly of Interpol, at its fifty-eighth session held in Lyon from 27 November to 1 December 1989, unanimously adopted a resolution asking the General Secretariat, in collaboration with appropriate United Nations bodies, to conduct a study with a view to improving international co-operation in combating offences against minors. 1/

95. Lastly, the Interpol General Secretariat has continued to assist member countries in identifying persons suspected of procuring or otherwise trafficking in women and children.

Notes

1/ Available for consultation in the files of the Secretariat.

Annex

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1983/30 ON THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the enslavement of women and children subjected to prostitution is incompatible with the dignity and fundamental rights of the human person,

Recalling its resolution 1982/20 of 4 May 1982,

Having taken note of the report prepared by the Special Rapporteur in pursuance of that resolution, 1/

1. Again invites Member States to sign, ratify and implement the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others; 2/

2. Also invites Member States to sign, ratify and implement the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947; 3/

3. Recommends that Member States should take account of the report of the Special Rapporteur and draw up, subject to their constitutions and legislation and in consultation with the parties concerned, policies aimed, to the extent possible, at:

(a) Preventing prostitution by moral education and civics training, in and out of school;

(b) Increasing the number of women among the State's personnel having direct contact with the populations concerned;

(c) Eliminating discrimination that ostracizes prostitutes and makes their reabsorption into society more difficult;

(d) Curbing the pornography industry and the trade in pornography and penalizing them very severely when minors are involved;

1/ E/1983/7 and Corr.1 and 2.

2/ General Assembly resolution 317 (IV), annex.

3/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 46, No. 710, p. 201.

(e) Punishing all forms of procuring in such a way as to deter it, particularly when it exploits minors;

(f) Facilitating occupational training for and the reabsorption into society of persons rescued from prostitution;

4. Further invites Member States to co-operate closely with one another in the research for missing persons and in the identification of international networks of procurers and, if they are members of the International Criminal Police Organization, to co-operate with that organization, requesting it to make the suppression of the traffic in persons one of its priorities;

5. Invites the regional commissions to help Member States and United Nations bodies wishing to organize regional expert meetings, seminars or symposia on the traffic in persons;

6. Suggests to the Secretary-General that he designate as a focal point the Centre for Human Rights, specifically the secretariat of the Working Group on Slavery, in close co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs;

7. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider the possibility of inviting the Commission on the Status of Women to designate a representative to participate in all sessions of the Working Group on Slavery, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 48 (IV) of 29 March 1947;

8. Requests the Centre for Human Rights to prepare, in liaison with the United Nations agencies and organs concerned and with the competent non-governmental organizations, two complementary studies: one on the sale of children and the other on the legal and social problems of sexual minorities, including male prostitution, and to submit those studies as soon as possible to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

9. Encourages the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs to utilize the available resources of all its branches with a view to undertaking interdisciplinary studies, and to co-operate with the Division of Narcotic Drugs;

10. Invites all the organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system concerned, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, to bring the traffic in persons to the notice of their representatives and experts and to transmit their observations and their studies to the focal point designated by the Secretary-General;

11. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to draw up, with member States, programmes for use in schools and in the media concerning the image of women in society;

12. Invites the World Tourism Organization to place the question of sex-oriented tourism on its agenda;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to have the report prepared by the Special Rapporteur in pursuance of Council resolution 1982/20 reproduced as a United Nations publication so that it may be widely disseminated;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1985, on the steps taken to implement the present resolution;

15. Decides that the activities recommended in the present resolution will be carried out within the limits of the resources provided for by the Secretary-General in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985.

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26 May 1983

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ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its tenth session

SUMMARY

During its tenth session, the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) reviewed the work accomplished by the Institute during 1989. The Board also reviewed the reports on the consultative meeting on evaluation methodologies for programmes and projects on women in development and the second joint meeting of the Economic Commission for Europe and INSTRAW on statistics of women. It endorsed the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Co-operation with regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points and correspondents were discussed as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/65 of 30 November 1987 and reiterated in its resolution 44/60 of 8 December 1989. The Board also elaborated on various activities to be undertaken by it to mark the tenth anniversary of the INSTRAW Board of Trustees.

The Board unamimously expressed its satisfaction with the quality of the work accomplished, the range of work achieved by INSTRAW, which further strengthened its catalytic role in promoting the integration of women in development. It emphasized that, considering the significance of the global role of INSTRAW as the international training and research body for the advancement of women, the Institute should continue to play a vital role in providing a sense of direction to all concerned with the global issues of women in development through the utilization of its research findings.

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* E/1990/30.

The Board recommended that the Institute continue its dual approach as both a catalyst for sensitization on women and development in the mainstream, as well as a centre for specialized research, training and information, co-operating with other organizations with parallel interests within and outside the United Nations system. It noted with particular satisfaction the successful implementation of INSTRAW activities on statistics and indicators on women, including women's work in the informal sector, and the first phase of the long-term research programme on monitoring and evaluation methodologies for programmes and projects on women in development, and recommended the further strengthening of these programmes in the biennium 1990-1991. Appreciating the work of the Institute in sectoral issues, especially as regards water supply and sanitation, and new and renewable sources of energy, the Board recommended the further strengthening of these programmes. It noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the area of information and documentation, and the increasing networking activities with regional commissions, other United Nations bodies, approved and new focal points, correspondents and non-governmental organizations, and encouraged networking as a major mode of operation of the Institute.

The Board approved in its entirety the programme of activities of INSTRAW for the biennium 1990-1991 with the approved budget ceiling of $3,105,700. It welcomed the commencement of work by INSTRAW in new fields such as women, environment and sustainable development, as well as country-specific research and training materials on rural women, including rural credit. Emphasizing the importance of the growing role of resesarch, training and information on women in development within and outside the United Nations system, it recommended that the Institute continue working on new methodological approaches in these fields. To mark its tenth anniversary, the Board recommended that the Institute co-sponsor, without financial implications, the World Festival of Creative Women. It also recommended that a message by the INSTRAW Board of Trustees expressing solidarity with all women of the world be disseminated widely by the Institute on International Women's Day, 8 March 1990. Finally, the Board recommended that fund-raising activities should be intensified by Board members acting in their individual capacities, both at the national and the regional levels.

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	1 - 21	4
II.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1989: PROGRESS REPORT ON THE INSTITUTE	22 - 58	7
III.	CO-OPERATION WITH REGIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTRAW FOCAL POINTS AND CORRESPONDENTS	59 - 82	12
IV.	PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991	83 - 107	16
V.	TRENDS IN RESEARCH, TRAINING, INFORMATION ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT - TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTRAW BOARD OF TRUSTEES	108 - 122	21
VI.	OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTITUTE	123 - 125	24
VII.	ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD ON ITS TENTH SESSION	126	24
VIII.	ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION	127 - 140	25

I. MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Decisions adopted by the Board

1. The decisions set out in the following paragraphs, which were adopted by the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) at its tenth session, are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

1. Implementation of the work programme for 1989: progress report on the Institute

2. Considering the significance of the global role of INSTRAW as the international training and research body for the advancement of women, the Board emphasized that the Institute should continue to play a vital role in the improvement of women's situation. INSTRAW would provide a sense of direction to all concerned with the global issues on women in development through the utilization of its research findings.

3. Considering the 26 programmes of the 5 clusters of the INSTRAW work programme, the Board unanimously expressed its satisfaction with the quality of the work accomplished and commended the Director and staff of the Institute for their strong commitment to the objectives of INSTRAW and for the efficient preparation of materials and documentation for the session.

4. The Board expressed satisfaction with the range of work achieved by INSTRAW, which further strengthened its catalytic role in promoting the integration of women in development.

5. The Board recommended that the Institute continue its dual approach as both a catalyst for sensitization on women and development in the mainstream, as well as a centre for specialized research, training and information, co-operating with other organizations with parallel interests within and outside the United Nations system.

6. The Board considered and noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of INSTRAW's activities on statistics and indicators on women, including women's work in the informal sector, and the first phase of the long-term research program on monitoring and evaluation methodologies for programmes and projects on women in development, and recommended the further strengthening of these programmes in the next biennium.

7. The Board discussed and appreciated the work of the Institute in sectoral issues, especially as regards water supply and sanitation, and new and renewable sources of energy. It recommended the further strengthening of these programmes in the next biennium.

8. The Board took note with satisfaction of the intensified research and training activities of the Institute, the progress achieved in the area of information and documentation, and the increasing networking activities with regional commissions

and other United Nations bodies, approved and new focal points, correspondents and non-governmental organizations, and encouraged networking as a major mode of operation of the Institute.

9. The Board expressed its satisfaction that INSTRAW activities had been implemented within the budgetary framework of the programme budget for the biennium, as approved by the Board at its eight session, in 1988.

10. The Board recommended that fund-raising activities should be intensified by Board members acting in their individual capacities, both at the national and regional levels.

2. Co-operation with regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points and correspondents

11. The Board appreciated the increased co-operation between INSTRAW and the regional commissions, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/43 of 24 May 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/60 of 8 December 1989, and recommended that priority be given to the regional dimension by the future programming of parallel activities, including the mutual strengthening of focal points.

12. The Board recommended that INSTRAW enhance its co-ordinating role in facilitating interaction between regional commissions and other United Nations bodies, universities, Governments and non-governmental organizations, thereby heightening mainstream awareness of the interrelationship among factors affecting women in development.

13. The Board endorsed the nomination of a new focal point in Finland (INSTRAW/BT/1990/R.3/Add.1).

3. Proposed programme of work and budget for the biennium 1990-1991

14. The Board unanimously complemented the Director and Chief of Administration on the comprehensive and lucid programme budget prepared for 1990-1991 biennium, and decided:

(a) To approve in its entirety the programme of activities of INSTRAW for the biennium 1990-1991 (INSTRAW/BT/1990/R.4);

(b) To request the Director to implement the proposed activities within the approved budget ceiling of $3,105,700;

(c) To welcome the commencement of work by INSTRAW in new fields such as women, environment and sustainable development, as well as country-specific research and training materials on rural women, including rural credit;

(d) To recommend that, given the growing importance of the role played by the

INSTRAW focal points in their countries, regional meetings and workshops of focal points should in future be organized so they can exchange ideas and formulate strategies to strengthen their ties between each other, as well as with INSTRAW;

(e) To leave to the discretion of the Director of the Institute the pursuit of possible external funding sources for programmes pending additional funding;

(f) To request the Director, in view of the increasing demands on INSTRAW resources, to give priority to those requests for co-operation which would strengthen INSTRAW programmes.

15. The Board received with appreciation the message of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation offering to provide INSTRAW with the services of one associate expert to strengthen the limited staffing resources of the Institute.

4. Trends in research, training, information on women and development - tenth anniversary of the INSTRAW Board of Trustees

16. The Board emphasized the importance of the growing role of research, training and information on women in development within and outside the United Nations system and recommended that the Institute continue working on new methodological approaches in these fields.

17. The Board noted with satisfaction and expressed gratitude for the congratulatory message sent by the Secretary-General on the tenth anniversary of the Institute, as well as those received from other United Nations bodies, INSTRAW focal points, former board members, non-governmental organizations and others.

18. The Board recommended that the Institute co-sponsor, without financial implications, the World Festival of Creative Women to mark its tenth anniversary and requested the Director to continue preparations for launching the Festival in 1990.

19. The Board recommended that a message expressing solidarity with all women of the world be disseminated widely by INSTRAW on International Women's Day, 8 March 1990, expressing the Institute's tribute to women's strong support for its activities during the 10 years of its existence.

20. The Board requested the Director to acknowledge with gratitude the valuable contribution of donor countries to the activities of the Institute when presenting the report of the Board of Trustees to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1990.

21. The Board expressed its appreciation on the occasion of its tenth anniversary to the Secretary-General, the host country, all countries, both developed and developing, that have contributed financially to INSTRAW, the co-operating agencies within and outside the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, and to former Board members and INSTRAW focal points for their support and collaboration during the past 10 years.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1989: PROGRESS REPORT ON THE INSTITUTE

22. In considering item 4 of its agenda, the Board had before it the following documents:

(a) Implementation of the work programme for 1989 - progress report on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report by the Director of the Institute (INSTRAW/BT/1990/R.2);

(b) Consultative Meeting on Evaluation Methodologies for Programmes and Projects on Women in Development: report by the Director of the Institute (INSTRAW/BT/1990/CRP.1);

(c) Report of the Second Joint Meeting of the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Research and Training Institute on Statistics of Women (INSTRAW/BT/1990/CRP.2);

(d) Financial situation of INSTRAW (INSTRAW/BT/1990/CRP.4).

23. The Director informed the Board of the salient features of the implementation of the work programme during 1989, pointing to the close interrelationship among INSTRAW research, training and information activities and its 26 programmes grouped into 5 programmatic clusters. The programme implementation was facilitated by strengthening the Institute's mode of operation through a network of co-operative arrangements with organizations within and outside the United Nations system. She mentioned the rising number of demands for co-operation with INSTRAW, which have to be considered by the Board in order to determine future policy guidelines with a view to strengthening the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan on women and development.

24. The Board was informed of some major results of the INSTRAW work programme in the area of statistics, particularly the analytical results of its nine case-studies on women's work in the informal sector of the economy and relevant methodological breakthroughs relevant for measurement of women's work within the current revision of the system of national accounts.

25. The first results on the monitoring and evaluation methodology for programmes and projects on women in development within the United Nations system were presented in order to determine priorities for future work, such as impact evaluation and the inclusion of women in development approaches and a glossary of terms into current United Nations evaluation procedures. Other INSTRAW programmes on developmental policy design in a number of areas were elaborated upon, such as technology and financial policies on women's access to credit and South-South co-operation. Priority was also given to two major environmental matters, water and sanitation, and new and renewable sources of energy. Relevant information was provided on INSTRAW training activities, which were further strengthened, including the work on prototype training packages and women in development curricula. During the period under review, information and communication components of the Institute's work programme were also strengthened according to priorities set by

the Board, including publications of the Institute's research results, which are widely disseminated. Mention was also made of the INSTRAW contribution to several major United Nations publications, including the 1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development and the World Economic Survey and Social Trends and the Situation of Women to be issued in 1990.

26. The attention of the Board was drawn to the fact that the entire work programme was implemented with savings of approximately half a million dollars, which had enabled the Institute to strengthen its operational reserve to bridge the period between pledges made and actual payments received. This was made possible by the commitment of INSTRAW co-operating parties, staff and management.

27. Information was provided on additional pledges received or announced after the United Nations Pledging Conference for Developmental Activities, held in New York on 30 and 31 October 1989 which maintained the slightly rising trend of contributions to the INSTRAW trust fund. Expressions of gratitude and appreciation were given to all who had contributed to the implementation of the INSTRAW work programme and the strengthening of its financial base. However, further fund-raising efforts were needed to finance more research, training and information on women in development - key elements in bringing about developmental change involving the full participation of women. In this connection, some Board members announced the forthcoming pledges of contributions by their countries to the INSTRAW trust fund.

28. The Board commended the Director and the staff of the Institute for the tremendous efforts made in the implementation of the work programme for 1989 and appreciated the lucid presentation of the document.

29. The representative of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), as an ex-officio member of the Board, commented that a way should be sought to present the existing co-operation between the regional commissions and INSTRAW in its full dimension. In particular, he noted that the report contained much information on global and even national co-operation, but the regional dimension appeared scattered in the reporting on the various INSTRAW programmes. He suggested that future reports to the Board should consider including a section on the regional dimension as a complement to the activities carried out at global and national levels. This view was supported by the ex-officio members of the Board representing the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). It was hoped, however, that with the initiation of parallel programmes between INSTRAW and the regional commissions future reports would underline the ongoing excellent co-operation between the Institute and the regional commissions.

30. Discussing the report by programme area, the Board began with Statistics, indicators and data on women. The Board was informed of the close collaboration between INSTRAW and the Statistics Office of the Secretariat in the development and implementation of this programme. Several members of the Board considered this a very important programme area with enormous scope for further work in all regions. They noted that several of the national training workshops had resulted in recommendations concerning sex-disaggregated data and paying greater attention to

women in the 1990 round of censuses. In some cases, they noted that technical and financial contributions would be required to secure the necessary follow-up, as recommended by the workshops.

31. Further elaborating on follow-up activities resulting from the training workshops, a Board member suggested that INSTRAW should try to develop a system to ensure follow-up in co-operation with the national mechanisms, national statistical offices and international support agencies.

32. Referring to the second ECE/INSTRAW joint meeting on statistics on women, the representative of ECE mentioned that the meeting concerned one area where there had been a positive response to the Conference of European Statisticians and that ECE was looking forward to collaborating with INSTRAW in preparations for the proposed meeting in 1992.

33. One Board member indicated that her Government was particularly interested in this area of INSTRAW's work and was hopeful that funding for a number of training workshops at the national level would be forthcoming.

34. Another Board member underlined the need to give special attention to concepts used for statistical data gathering, particularly on the informal sector, so that developing countries could develop policy related to informal economic activities. In this connection another Board member pointed out the outreach of INSTRAW work as far as the South-Pacific region, which was active in developing such concepts as, for example, informal health care. Another Board member stated that INSTRAW action in the field of statistics had a crucial role to play even in countries of the ECE region.

35. There was consensus that INSTRAW attempts to quantify women's unpaid work should be strengthened further. Satisfaction was expressed at the results obtained so far.

36. The Board therefore endorsed the proposal to continue the statistics training programme and the research undertaken in innovative methodologies for data collection and compilation of statistics on women and development, including statistics on aging women.

37. Turning to the programme on monitoring and evaluation methodologies for programmes and projects on women in development, the recommendations of the Consultative Meeting were discussed, including the impact analysis of the projects or programmes with women in development components, cost-effectiveness of data collection, types of evaluation, purposes of evaluation and training, among other things.

38. Noting that this was the first time that experts in both women in development and evaluation techniques had been brought together, the Board expressed great satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting. It was observed that the meeting had served as a forum to initiate the integration of women in development projects with mainstream evaluation practices.

39. The timing of the meeting was considered to be most appropriate, specially as the United Nations was attaching increasing importance to monitoring and evaluation, and the Board commended the Institute for its initiative in organizing the Consultative Meeting, which was attended by 40 participants from 22 organizations of the United Nations system, 3 regional commissions and 3 bilateral donor agencies.

40. One Board member cautioned that the desk review survey on evaluation methodologies was not sufficient and that in the future should be complemented by a direct interview approach. In this connection she suggested that for future work more resources should be allocated to this programme.

41. Another Board member warned that present evaluation methodologies were rather inadequate. She suggested that ministries concerned with women's affairs should be included in evaluation teams and underscored the need to use national experts.

42. The ex-officio Board member from ECLAC pointed out that projects on women were seldom evaluated as a developmental issue but rather as a social project for a specific group. She hoped that women would be included in all developmental project manuals, which would be a positive follow-up to the meeting.

43. The ex-officio Board member from ECE noted that the meeting had underlined the need for a shift from a quantitative to a qualitative approach.

44. The Board also endorsed the preparation of a glossary on women in development terms for use in evaluation exercises. The Director of INSTRAW indicated that, as a follow-up to the meeting, the Survey would be updated and consolidated by visits and interviews. She was confident that the networks strengthened at this meeting would greatly improve future evaluation exercises as a tool to guide and enhance the effectiveness of projects and programmes in their implementation.

45. The Board agreed that the INSTRAW initiative in this programme demonstrated and confirmed the catalytic role of the Institute, which members viewed as its most important function in generating and/or opening up forums for incorporating women's concerns in sectors of development where women's role was still questioned. Attention should be placed on the analysis of gender roles in development as well as on the concept of social impact analysis of developmental projects and programmes. Concerning training activities in methodologies of evaluation techniques of women in development programmes, it was suggested that this should be done in co-operation with other experienced organizations, with INSTRAW maintaining its important role of catalyst.

46. It was suggested that the forthcoming publication, "Financial Policies for Improving Women's Access to Credit", should be made available for wider dissemination in order to secure replicability of successful schemes.

47. Concerning the programme on women in co-operatives, the representative of ECLAC, an ex-officio member of the Board, pointed out that projects on co-operatives in Latin America could only be made possible if funding was available. In this connection, the Director of INSTRAW indicated that the

Institute could only provide substantive guidance and was not in a position to fund the implementation of activities. Moreover, faced with the dilemma of receiving numerous requests from focal points and other organizations involved in women in development issues, INSTRAW was expecting clear guidelines from the Board in setting priorities for programme action.

48. A Board member pointed out, however, that in Latin America a number of women were involved in co-operative projects. She suggested that in co-operation with ECLAC a joint project proposal could be prepared on women and co-operatives in Latin America and the Caribbean region and submitted to possible donors for funding.

49. A Board member expressed her satisfaction with the training materials produced by INSTRAW and International Labour Organisation (ILO) Turin Centre on "Women, Water Supply and Sanitation" and appreciated that the Department for Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat was providing funds to update the modules. She reiterated the need to adapt the water modules and to translate them into other languages.

50. A Board member reported on the INSTRAW regional training seminar organized, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in October 1989 using the modules on "Women, New and Renewable Sources of Energy" prepared by the INSTRAW/ILO Turin Centre and funded by the Government of Italy. She pointed out that the modules were being revised slightly on the basis of comments made by participants at the seminar.

51. Another Board member said that the INSTRAW focal point in her country had organized a national workshop on women and new and renewable sources of energy for approximately 30 rural women. Although the workshop was most successful, she pointed out that follow-up was impossible owing to the scarcity of funds and suggested that more funds should be allocated for such types of training activity.

52. A Board member pointed out that major problems in her country affecting the status of women included access to credit, training, women's activities within the formal sector, appropriate technology, development of curriculum and health. It was pointed out that INSTRAW was not the only body in the United Nations dealing with women's issues and cautioned that the Board should be careful in selecting the priority areas for the Institute's programme of action.

53. The representative of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) pointed out that ICPE, as one of the institutes collaborating in producing the manual entitled "Modular Approach to Managerial and Entrepreneurial Skills Training for Women Manager in Developing Countries", had maintained it as a high-priority programme and intended to develop and implement the curriculum further through a training seminar. It was suggested that the manual should be disseminated widely, so that countries undertaking such programmes could draw upon its results.

54. A Board member congratulated INSTRAW for producing the publication, "Women's Studies and Development: Bridging the Gap", and expressed her hope that the work

on prototype curricula on women and development could be expanded to include experiences from various regions.

55. The representative from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), an ex-officio member of the Board, reported on a meeting that had been held at Cairo in October 1989 on developing statistics and indicators on the situation of women. ESCWA had received financial support from INSTRAW to carry out this project. The meeting had been attended by 23 experts in the field of statistics, research, national planning, as well as by representatives of the Statistical Office of the Secretariat.

56. Turning to the programme on information, documentation and communication, a Board member expressed her concern as to the usefulness of the MICRO/ISIS software programme for the classification of documentation on women and development. She pointed to possible difficulties in applying the programme. The Director mentioned the need to determine which user-friendly software could be easily utilized for INSTRAW purposes. In this connection a Board member provided information about the thesaurus on women in development that was being developed by the Indonesian clearing-house in co-operation with the clearing-houses on women in development of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). She said that perhaps INSTRAW could use this thesaurus in developing its bibliographic system.

57. A Board member inquired about the follow-up activities envisaged in the report of the International Consultative Meeting on Communications for Women in Development held at Rome in 1988. The Director pointed out that an effort would be made to disseminate the report as requested by Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/43. A project proposal on communication support had been submitted to the Government of Italy for funding. She further elaborated on consultations that had been held within and outside the United Nations system to secure the communication support to development project and programmes. A Board member indicated that as a follow-up to the consultative Meeting it was the first year that the ILO Turin Centre had had programmes to train women in the use and production of videos as support tools for projects and programmes.

58. Turning to administrative and financial matters, some Board members expressed satisfaction at the clarity with which the financial situation of the Institute had been presented.

III. CO-OPERATION WITH REGIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTRAW FOCAL POINTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

59. In considering item 5 of its agenda, the Board had before it the following document: Co-operation with regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points and correspondents (INSTRAW/BT/1990/R.3 and Add.1).

60. The Director introduced the agenda item on co-operation with regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points and correspondents, indicating that, as mandated by the General Assembly, the Institute's mode of operation was based on networking used in an innovative way at the international, regional and national levels, thus enabling the Institute to strengthen the scope and impact of its activities.

61. Concerning the co-operation between INSTRAW and the regional commissions, the Director stated that the implementation of parallel programmes would be considered at the next consultative meeting between INSTRAW and the regional commissions to take place immediately after the meeting of the Board of Trustees in February 1990.

62. The Director brought to the Board's attention the co-operation carried out during the year with other organizations of the United Nations system, which had strengthened relations with a view to the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan on women in development.

63. As regards co-operation with INSTRAW focal points, the Director reported on the Institute's efforts to expand its activities with the focal points during the past year. These had included advisory services, scholarships, joint meetings and enabling INSTRAW focal points to be represented at some INSTRAW meetings or representation of the Institute at meetings in their respective countries or regions.

64. The Director mentioned the Institute's continued co-operation with non-governmental organizations through the exchange of public information material, visits and consultations. She pointed out that regular contacts were maintained with the non-governmental organization services of the United Nations in New York and Geneva, as well as with other non-governmental units of the United Nations system, and highlighted the numerous activities organized in co-operation with non-governmental organizations in the host country, the Dominican Republic.

65. The ex-officio members of the Board representing the regional commissions commended INSTRAW for its efforts to include the issue of women and development in the agenda of the meeting of Executive Secretaries in 1989, which had resulted in a proposal that the regional commissions should co-operate with INSTRAW in parallel activities so as to be able to compare the results later.

66. The ex-officio Board member from ECLAC informed the members of the Board about the activities undertaken by ECLAC during 1989, specifically the holding of the ninth session of the Board of Directors of the Regional Conference on Integration of Women to Economic and Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. She elaborated on the technical assistance being initiated to strengthen the formation of academic centres, governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations at the national level. She pointed out that the regional commissions were interested in co-operating with INSTRAW in activities related to the informal sector, taking into account regional specificities. For ECLAC it would be a priority to do research and to disseminate data on statistics obtained from household surveys, to develop activities on research and training, and to elaborate and evaluate projects and information exchange.

67. The ex-officio member of the Board from ESCAP indicated that during the past year ESCAP had been able to maintain correspondence and co-operation with INSTRAW and referred to the statistics workshop organized by INSTRAW in India, at which ESCAP had participated and presented a technical paper. She mentioned the seminar on the integration of women in development planning organized by ESCAP and INSTRAW's prompt assistance in sending the requested information for that meeting,

for which she expressed her gratitude. She stated that ESCAP would be most interested in undertaking collaborative activities with INSTRAW in areas of common interest, particularly women in the informal sector.

68. The ex-officio member of the Board from ESCWA, in emphasizing the co-operation that existed between INSTRAW and ESCWA, referred to the meeting on developing indicators and improving statistics on women in the ESCWA region held at Cairo from 15 to 19 October 1989. Regarding possible future collaboration with INSTRAW, she mentioned that ESCWA had submitted a proposal to INSTRAW entitled "The Third Choice: Adapting Working Conditions to Family Needs". The project proposal aimed at increasing the economic participation of Arab women in the ESCWA region through a culturally acceptable approach that took into consideration women's familiar responsibilities and economic contribution. She hoped that INSTRAW, along with other United Nations bodies, could participate in this as a joint activity.

69. The ex-officio member of the Board from ECA mentioned the collaboration with INSTRAW, particularly within the project on the informal sector funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). She referred to the conference held last November at Abuja, Nigeria, and the Abuja Statement on Economic Recovery and Long-term Development in Africa, which assesses to what extent the different strategies have been implemented. Facing the 1990s, she informed the Board that the Abuja Declaration had recommended actions to be undertaken in several priority areas such as science and technology, agriculture and food production and structural adjustment. It is hoped, she concluded, that United Nations bodies, INSTRAW and other organizations would take into account the Abuja Declaration and implement these recommendations in whatever manner they find feasible.

70. The ex-officio member of the Board from ECE emphasized that co-operation with INSTRAW had grown steadily. Referring to the fruitful collaboration between the Institute and ECE in the field of statistics and indicators, he also mentioned the joint ECE/INSTRAW time-use study, which had been made possible by the financial support of INSTRAW. In this connection, he reported that four of the five case-studies had been completed and he hoped that INSTRAW would collaborate in publishing the results. With regard to strengthening collaboration with INSTRAW, he felt that the decision of the Executive Secretary for parallel programming with the Institute was timely, as it was necessary to develop a more systematic approach to women's issues in the ECE region. He suggested that the focal points of INSTRAW in the ECE region could form the nucleus for future parallel activities on a common theme, for example, the informal sector.

71. A member of the Board underlined the importance of strengthening the support between focal points and the regional commissions and a suggestion was made that the Institute's focal points should appear in the mailing lists of the respective regional commissions.

72. The view was expressed that it would be important if the level of co-operation that existed between INSTRAW and the regional commissions could be attained with other United Nations organizations in relation to issues related to women, as this would then lead to developing concrete actions on behalf of women.

73. Turning to co-operation with the United Nations system, the representative of UNDP expressed appreciation of the growing trend in co-operation between INSTRAW and UNDP. She mentioned that, in the preparation of the fifth cycle of the UNDP programme of activities, consideration would be given to the following areas in which specific co-operation was anticipated: data collection, evaluation methodology, training and the informal sector.

74. The representative of the Statistical Office of the Secretariat mentioned that much work and efforts remained to be done in developing and improving statistics and indicators, as called for by the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. She referred to the co-operation between the Institute and the Statistical Office, which was as old as the Institute itself. She then identified the need to focus on problem areas for future work such as: (a) underutilization of existing data; (b) lack of adequate data in many areas, for example, the informal sector and unpaid work; (c) improvement of measurements, classifications and concepts; and (d) linkage between users and producers. Referring to the basic work that should be done at the national level, she said that INSTRAW, the Statistical Office and the regional commissions should encourage the compilation of statistical data on a constant basis and that national statistics offices should be encouraged to present data disaggregated by sex.

75. In examining the co-operation with INSTRAW focal points, the representative of the focal point from Yugoslavia mentioned that her centre had followed INSTRAW work and activities closely and had maintained a continuous exchange of information and documentation. She stated that the focal point in Yugoslavia envisaged that, instead of publishing a separate newsletter, it would send inputs to a quarterly scientific journal devoted to women, where a column on INSTRAW work would appear. To increase the visibility of the Institute's work, the focal point intended to undertake several substantive activities in order to mark the tenth anniversary of the INSTRAW Board of Trustees. She indicated possible areas of co-operation between INSTRAW and the focal point, such as statistics and indicators in both the formal and informal sectors, technology, the environment, evaluation methodologies, training methodologies and materials (especially on entrepreneurial and managerial aspects), scholarships and internships. She also mentioned that a proposal had been submitted to INSTRAW to hold a training seminar on women and new and renewable sources of energy. She felt that the network of focal points needed to be strengthened and suggested that the Institute's financial allocation for this programme should be increased and reflected accordingly in the discussions on the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

76. The Board member and representative of the focal point in Ecuador, the Instituto Ecuatoriano de Investigaciones y Capacitación de la Mujer (IECAIM), reiterated the need to strengthen the co-ordination between INSTRAW and the focal points at the regional level. She noted the increasing number of focal points and the corresponding increase in requests for co-operative action to which INSTRAW could not respond fully owing to lack of financial resources. She referred to the activities undertaken by INSTRAW and the focal point, and supported the appeal made by other members that the new programme budget should strengthen the programme related to the focal points.

77. A Board member and representative of the focal point in Italy, Italian Association of Socialist Women (AIDOS), indicated that co-operation with INSTRAW in the last few years had concentrated mainly on fund-raising activities and on making INSTRAW programmes and activities known in her country. She felt that as the ties with INSTRAW were now strong enough, the focal point would be interested in collaborating with the Institute on programmes in the fields of women, environment and sustainable development, and information and communication for women and development.

78. A Board member mentioned that the Institute's potential for obtaining funding would increase if it were more visible and she suggested that INSTRAW should increase its involvement in the South Pacific region.

79. The representative of the United States Council for INSTRAW emphasized the Council's work on such substantive issues as curriculum development for women's studies and the diffusion of INSTRAW work in its newsletter. She suggested that INSTRAW networking strategies, particularly methods of contribution, co-operation and co-ordination, should be documented, as this would serve as a model for similar types of organizations.

80. The Board was informed of the Institute's activities with non-governmental organizations and other organizations involved with women's issues in the host country. It was pointed out that the presence of the Institute in the country had been beneficial in that activities to promote equality of women had expanded. As a result, there was an increasing demand for logistic and other support from INSTRAW, as well as for the Institute to be represented in activities concerning women, and she called on the Board to consider the inclusion of an allocation in its programme budget to support activities at the national level.

81. The Board was also informed of the activities of the support office of INSTRAW in New York, noting that, in addition to participation in several conferences and receiving dignitaries, several interns had been trained in different aspects of women in development. Another of its major functions was to diffuse information on the Institute's work through the distribution of its publications and other public information materials.

82. The Board approved the nomination of a new focal point in Finland, the Institute of Development Studies of the University of Helsinki.

IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

83. In considering item 6 of the agenda, the board had before it the following documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (INSTRAW/BT/1990/R.4);

(b) Note on the proposed research programme: women, environment and sustainable development (INSTRAW/BT/1990/CRP.3).

84. The Board was informed of the general principles applied in the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, which included consistency with the INSTRAW medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995 and with the system-wide medium-term plan, and meeting policy guidelines set by the Board of the Institute, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. It also included securing continuity of programmes where INSTRAW had made significant innovations or breakthroughs, as well as diffusion of INSTRAW results by feedback or presentation of results to major mainstream bodies, primarily within the United Nations system. The main mode of operation to be implemented would be based on co-operation with the United Nations organizations, primarily the regional commissions, as well as with governmental and non-governmental organizations. The need to secure financial reserves was also underlined. The main budget assumptions were also presented to the Board, as well as monitoring and evaluation as an integral element of all INSTRAW programmes.

85. The fund-raising strategies will give first priority to efforts to raise the level of pledges by Governments to the trust fund established for INSTRAW. Resources in the trust fund, including anticipated pledges, will cover the estimated expenditures in the programme budget.

86. A Board member underlined that INSTRAW should continue to play a catalytic role, which required that the Institute enter into substantive issues that will open new ways to integrate women into mainstream activities and secure financial support from Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental sources. The Institute should provide services to the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and regional commissions, and focus on providing information in its areas of expertise. She also stated that consciousness-raising was important to ensure that women's issues were included in a variety of areas, which could not be done without in-depth substantive studies. She requested further clarification of the budget presentation.

87. The Director pointed out that the presentation of the budget was based on the core priority programmes, which would be funded in full from the INSTRAW trust fund. The second part of the document consisted of projects already approved by the Board to be funded by external donors. The last part of the document consisted of project proposals to be submitted for funding and for which the Board's endorsement was required.

88. One Board member inquired whether the Institute could continue to count on the commitment of the staff and management under existing working conditions in view of the heavy work-load and the low level of expenditure envisaged in the budget.

89. Another Board member suggested that the Board should leave to the Director's managerial discretion the adaptations of the proposed programme budget and pointed out that some programmes would need additional funds to be implemented fully. She referred to the low remuneration budgeted for INSTRAW consultants and suggested that, in order to secure highly qualified consultants, fees should be revised.

90. With reference to the programme element on the reporting system, the ex-officio Board member representing ECLAC inquired whether output 3, referring to

participation of INSTRAW staff at the major meetings convened by regional commissions, implied that INSTRAW would in future be represented at those meetings. In reply, the Director stressed that in including such a component into the budget, account had been taken of the fact that so far she and her staff had had to combine several missions in one, including the preparation of reports by the small INSTRAW staff, while the Secretariat had staff members working only on report writing. She emphasized that this was the first time that money had been allocated for a reporting system and recognized that the amount was low. As in the past, efforts would be made to represent INSTRAW at most relevant regional meetings.

91. It was suggested by several Board members that INSTRAW Board members should continue to represent the Institute at meetings convened in their respective regions. It was also agreed that the relevant professional competence of the Board members in specific fields should be taken into account in selecting representatives to attend technical meetings.

92. During the discussion of subprogramme 2, on statistics, indicators and data on women, two Board members asked in which countries the training seminars would be conducted. It was pointed out that a tentative commitment had been made to hold a national-level seminar in Malaysia and subregional seminars in Mali and in the South Pacific region. The President of the Board suggested the inclusion of the Sudan as a possible location for a national seminar.

93. While discussing subprogramme 3, on research for policy design, a Board member suggested that the programme element on women's role in choice and assessment of technology should be moved from the core programme and that funds should be transferred to programme elements on women, environment and sustainable development, and monitoring and evaluation methodologies for programme and projects on women and development, in view of the growing importance of these two issues. Another Board member pointed out that the programme on technology was of crucial importance to developing countries and should remain within the core budget, while the programme on environment could be presented for external funding because of its world-wide recognition. The Director stated that the programme on the choice and assessment of technology, particularly at the pre-investment stages, was essential for developing countries and she suggested that at least a part of the programme should be retained within the core budget. The representative of ICPE indicated that some elements related to women and technology were also presented within the part of the programme budget subject to additional funding in case they were approved by the Board. She suggested that links should be established between the INSTRAW core programme and the list of additional programmes. The Board agreed to maintain the programme element on women's role in choice and assessment of technology, and decided that the state of the art of the existing socio-environmental parameters of investment and transfer of technology would also be retained, while the study on biotechnology and genetic engineering should be postponed to the next programme cycle. Some $20,000 from this subprogramme should be transferred to the programme element on monitoring and evaluation methodologies.

94. In concluding discussions on the subprogramme on research for policy design, the Director pointed out that the outputs related to monitoring and evaluation methodologies would be reworded in line with the recommendations of the

Consultative Meeting on the subject, in particular as regards preparing a glossary on women in development terms and updating the initial desk review on the basis of consultations and interviews.

95. In discussing the envisaged outputs of subprogramme 4, on sectoral issues, the Director pointed out that the programme would be strengthened through co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. As announced by the Under-Secretary-General of that Department, the representative of the Secretary-General on the Board, the Department would fund the updating of the training modules on women, water and sanitation.

96. On subprogramme 5, dealing with training and production of training material on women in development, a Board member sought clarifications on the nature of the modules to be produced. It was proposed to merge both outputs and to focus activities on the production of country-specific research and training materials on rural women, but to maintain the budget as proposed.

97. Regarding the programme elements related to the continuous upgrading and dissemination of INSTRAW training packages, the Board felt the need to focus on the updating and testing of the training modules on women in development in view of the fact that other training packages were currently being updated and tested. It was noted that, since the production of the modules, new research on women and development was available that needed to be incorporated into them. The Board approved the programme element and agreed that it dealt only with the updating of the INSTRAW women in development training modules, which should be tested in one country.

98. The Board recommended that funding be sought for the adaptation and translation of modules.

99. The programme elements related to prototype curricula on women in development studies, organization of training seminars and co-operation with the organizations in the United Nations system, as well as scholarship and internship programmes, were approved by the Board. However, it was suggested, in relation to the organization of training seminars in co-operation with the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system and other institutions, that demands for co-operation should be met only if this would not overload the staff, and this was left to the Director's discretion. It was suggested that regional distribution should be taken into account in the selection of interns and granting of scholarships to INSTRAW focal points.

100. When discussing subprogramme 6, on network building and strengthening, the ex-officio member from ECE spoke on behalf of the regional commissions concerning the programme on co-ordination and joint programming with regional commissions. He suggested a rewording of the description of the programme element to reflect the parallel activities of the regional commissions. He further expressed the hope that the meeting with the regional commissions would lead to concrete programmes that could be submitted to the Board in 1991.

101. Under the programme element on co-operation with INSTRAW focal points, several Board members pointed to the need to increase the resources allocated to this programme so as to strengthen the activities of the existing focal points and to facilitate the establishment of new ones in all regions. The Director emphasized the important role of INSTRAW in rendering assistance to focal points and pointed out that the scholarship and internship programme already approved by the Board was directed specifically at focal points, which represented additional assistance to them. After a lengthy review of possible sources of funding to increase the financial resources for the programme, it was decided that the amount indicated in the programme budget would be allocated to the year 1990. Any savings up to $50,000 that might result from other programmes could be allocated to this programme for the year 1991.

102. Drawing the Board's attention to the programme on information, documentation and communication, a Board member reported on the deliberations of an informal Board meeting concerning a preview issue of INSTRAW Review. It was agreed that the preview issue would touch on the main research subjects covered by the Institute and be written in a language understandable by a wide audience. The issue would be in English, contain no more than 90 pages, be edited by a professional in the field and be published with a print run of at least 1,500 copies before the next session of the Board. The interaction with the members of the Board would be secured by correspondence. Some discussion took place concerning the audience to which the review would be directed. Several Board members suggested that it should not be limited to academic readers, but also include policy-makers and the general public. In answer to an inquiry as to the languages of the preview issue, the Director explained that, in order to maintain low costs and to establish a format for the INSTRAW Review, it had been agreed that the preview issue would be produced in English. Future issues would be printed in the three official languages of the Institute, English, French and Spanish.

103. The Executive Officer of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat assured the Board of continued support to INSTRAW from Headquarters as regards administrative services. He also indicated that the representative of the Secretary-General was giving serious consideration to providing the services of associate experts to INSTRAW, which would be funded by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

104. Turning the Board's attention to part two of the programme budget, the Director reported on the status of the programme on improving linkages between women and energy sector policies, programmes and projects with special reference to new and renewable sources of energy. Owing to changes in country selection, the funding for the project had been revised several times and was currently on standby at UNDP. The representative of UNDP assured the Board that she would also check on the status of the project and inform the Institute accordingly.

105. In discussing part three, the Director explained that consultations with United Nations and other international organizations had taken place in order to seek funds for the projects listed. These projects had been selected so as to give the Board an idea of the types of proposal submitted to INSTRAW, but the Board's approval was needed for Institute involvement.

106. Several Board members expressed concern at the Institute's involvement in areas not directly related to the core programme areas and it was agreed to delete the programme on national and international trade policies and the economic contribution of women. Regarding some of the proposals submitted to the Government of Italy, a Board member indicated that approval would be forthcoming.

107. Concerning the proposals submitted to INSTRAW by co-operating bodies, a lengthy discussion arose on the role INSTRAW would play in carrying out these projects. Some Board members considered that these projects could be better executed by the respective focal points. Others felt that the catalytic role of the Institute would be appropriate in these projects. It was decided that it would be left to the discretion of the Director to determine in which projects the catalytic role of INSTRAW would be feasible.

V. TRENDS IN RESEARCH, TRAINING, INFORMATION ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT - TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTRAW BOARD OF TRUSTEES

108. In considering item 7 of its agenda, the Board had before it two background papers to assist it in its discussion:

(a) Resolutions adopted on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW/BT/1990/BP.1);

(b) Decisions and recommendations of the Board from its second to ninth sessions (INSTRAW/BT/1990/BP.2).

109. The Director provided the Board with a historical account of the resolutions of the General Assembly, concerning the establishment and the development of the Institute's work, and of recommendations of the Board, from its second session onwards, brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. Since the first session of the Board, several important events had taken place: the inauguration of the Institute's headquarters at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in 1983; the endorsement by the General Assembly of the INSTRAW statutes in 1984; the affirmation of the significance of the work of the Institute by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, which in 1985 reiterated the need for research, training and information for women in development, and the delegation of the authority of the Secretary-General to the Director of the Institute as head of an autonomous institution of the United Nations system.

110. Referring to the Board's earlier decision to mark 1990 as its tenth anniversary, the Director called on the Board to reflect on the development of the Institute, how its programmes had expanded to meet the needs for research, training and information on women in development, and how the institution could be strengthened. She recalled that the first programme budget of the Institute had been outlined in 1982, with statistics as the only funded programme, while later budgets had been initiated with very limited resources. She noted that the guidance of the Board had been sought on the methodology for linking micro and macro issues, and on how to introduce an interdisciplinary and innovative approach

to women in development. Women were now considered not as a social, humanitarian or disabled group of the population but as essential contributors to community-based and sustainable development programmes and projects.

111. In conclusion, she reported that INSTRAW intended to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Board with the issuance of stickers, posters, a special issue of INSTRAW News, a catalogue of publications and a portable exhibit on INSTRAW that could be displayed at meetings of the regional commissions, focal points and other international conferences. Additionally, the Board was asked to consider the proposal to hold a World Festival of Creative Women in co-operation with the American Council of International Women's Concerns, Inc.

112. The Board was apprised of the congratulatory messages received from the Secretary-General, the representative of the Secretary-General to the first session of INSTRAW Board, several former Board members, INSTRAW focal points, United Nations bodies and agencies, and international organizations. The messages commended the Institute for its pioneering role in providing women's organizations around the world with a greater means to participate actively in, contribute to and benefit from the development process, and for the manner in which INSTRAW had "proved itself an invaluable instrument of the United Nations in fulfilling the Charter's requirements to reaffirm the equal rights of men and women, to promote social progress, and to further economic and social advancement"; and sent good wishes for the successful continuation of its vital work. Specific mention was made of the Institute's contribution to and important strides made in specific fields such as "improving the institutional capacity for the generation of indicators and basic statistics on women, the role and status of women in international economic relations", and in drawing attention to the important issues of women, water and sanitation, and new and renewable sources of energy. The Director was also commended for her leadership and the extraordinary progress made by the Institute within its short period of existence.

113. A Board member, on behalf of her Government, expressed satisfaction at the achievements of INSTRAW in so short a time. The tenth anniversary could be an opportunity to increase co-operation among the focal points of the region. Several members of the Board joined in congratulating the Director and the staff of the Institute on their determination to make the work of the Institute a success despite the difficulties faced.

114. A Board member stated that on the occasion of the tenth anniversary, AIDOS, the INSTRAW focal point in Italy, would be publishing a "Decade Book" on the Institute, which would explain what INSTRAW was, its mandate, programmes and so on. The publication is expected to be issued to coincide with the INSTRAW meeting on macro policies and women in the informal sector. Though the "Decade Book" was to be issued in Italian, AIDOS was prepared to consider working with other focal points, if translations into other languages were desired.

115. Another Board member reported on the actions taken by IECAI, the focal point in Ecuador, such as the issue of a commemorative stamp, the holding of a symposium and the organization of an exhibition to make the work of the Institute better known.

116. A Board member suggested that the celebrations linked to the tenth anniversary should aim primarily at increasing the visibility of INSTRAW the world over. At the Institute level, a film on the activities of INSTRAW could be prepared to be distributed to the national focal points, professional women's associations, women's organizations and non-governmental organizations. At the national level, the Board members and focal points could arrange for television and radio programmes on the role and functions of the Institute, its programmes, achievements and future directions. In addition, articles on the work of INSTRAW could be published in national papers and periodicals, as well as in international journals having wide circulation. She suggested that special colourful publications on the 10 years of INSTRAW could be produced for wide circulation. She noted that these activities were all to be aimed at promoting a better understanding of the work of INSTRAW. The Director clarified that public information activities should not be geared to promoting institutions or individuals, but the issues on women and development that needed reinforcement. Another Board member proposed a message of solidarity with all women to be issued 8 March, International Women's Day, celebrated world-wide, which was agreed to by the Board. She also suggested that the Director, at a press conference or in an address to the General Assembly, should convey the appreciation of the Board for the invaluable support received from Governments.

117. The ex-officio member from ECA reported that the Africa Training and Research Centre for Women (ATCRW) had also celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC). ECA normally held an ARCC meeting before the annual Conference of African Ministers and on this occasion ECA and ATCRW would be pleased to disseminate information on the activities of INSTRAW. She suggested that the Board should be represented at the meeting.

118. The representative of the American Council for International Women's Concerns, Inc., provided information on the action taken for organizing a World Festival of Creative Women following the informal consultations held with the Board during its ninth session and subsequent contact with the President of the Board. There were good prospects for organizing and gradually developing such a festival in co-operation with the focal points of INSTRAW, although there were constraints as regards funding, professional personnel and timing.

119. The Director pointed out that one of the newest trends related to women and development was the need to define appropriate cultural parameters for developmental activities of international organizations, including the United Nations family of organizations, in line with the World Decade for Cultural Development. The World Festival of Creative Women would certainly be a great contribution to increased interaction between different cultures of the world and would bring to the attention of the general public the creative activities of women which were still insufficiently acknowledged.

120. A number of proposals were put forward, such as to organize a series of festivals, the first of which would be to launch this initiative, linking women's creative contributions to cultural advancement with the processes of development, in the fine arts, applied and industrial arts, technological and scientific

endeavours. It was anticipated that in future years "mini-festivals" might be initiated by the INSTRAW focal points in order to encourage further the creativity of women in local settings. Two alternative locations, Spoleto, Italy, and the Dominican Republic - to pay tribute to the Institute's host country - were proposed as possible venues for the first festival. It was also felt that the World Festival could focus world attention and encourage the remarkable achievements of women all over the world. Its character would be cross-cultural. Another component of the Festival would be to honour women who had made outstanding cultural contributions. An international steering committee composed of women and men of international renown in the relevant fields of arts and sciences might be formed, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other relevant international bodies would be consulted.

121. It was decided that a contact person should be identified in the Institute who would promote co-operation among the focal points, their participation in the tenth anniversary celebrations and the organization of cultural events.

122. The Board decided to co-sponsor the World Festival of Creative Women, with no financial implications. They authorized the Director to discuss a tentative work plan and programme aspects, and to inform the Board accordingly.

VI. OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTITUTE

123. A Board member reiterated that it would be most useful for INSTRAW to participate in an observer capacity at the subregional seminar being organized by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in the South Pacific, as this would contribute to the visibility of the work of the Institute in the region. The Board agreed that the Institute should seek observer status at the seminar and be represented by the Board member of the region, who would make an effort to secure funding for her participation.

124. Another Board member suggested that in order to facilitate INSTRAW's recruitment of consultants from developing countries, directories of experts available from other institutions should be utilized. A list of experts in different fields of women in development had been compiled in Bangladesh and could be drawn upon for this purpose.

125. The President of the Board reported that, pursuant to the Board's earlier proposal, a Board committee had been constituted, with a representative from each region, to formulate a message of solidarity to women for the 8 March 1990 celebration. The draft would be presented at the closing of the tenth session.

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD ON ITS TENTH SESSION

126. At its 7th meeting, on 16 February 1990, the Board adopted the report on its tenth session (INSTRAW/BT/1990/R.5 and Add.1-4).

VIII. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

127. The tenth session of the Board of Trustees of INSTRAW was held at the Institute's headquarters at Santo Domingo from 12 to 16 February 1990. The Board held seven meetings.

128. The session was opened by Kristin Tornes, in her capacity of President of the Board.

129. The Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, representing the Secretary-General, addressed the Board. He congratulated the Board of Trustees on its tenth anniversary and acknowledged the concerted efforts of the Institute, through research, training and information, to enhance women's contribution and their role in development. He underlined the Secretary-General's appreciation of the launching of a new research programme for the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects on women by INSTRAW, which had also been noted with appreciation by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/60 of 8 December 1989. The future activities of INSTRAW, he said, should be focused on subjects where great success had already been achieved, but where further research and training were needed, such as the role of women in water supply and sanitation, the role of women in new and renewable sources of energy and the elaboration of methodologies for improved statistics, indicators and data on women. He referred to the existing co-operation between the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and INSTRAW and to their co-operation in updating the INSTRAW/ILO Turin Centre multi-media modules on "Women, Water Supply and Sanitation".

130. Opening statements were made by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, the ex-officio member of the Board representing the host country, and the Director of INSTRAW.

B. Attendance

131. The following members of the Board attended the session:
Virginia Olivo de Celli (Venezuela), Daniela Colombo (Italy), Fabiola Cuvi Ortiz (Ecuador), Penelope Fenwick (New Zealand), Tawheeda Osman Hadra (Sudan), Achie Sudiarti Luhulima (Indonesia), Gule Afruz Mahbub (Bangladesh), Victoria Okobi (Nigeria) and Kristin Tornes (Norway). Awa Diallo (Mali) and Elena Atanassova Lagadinova (Bulgaria) were unable to attend.

132. The following ex-officio members of the Board also attended: the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development, representing the Secretary-General, representatives of ECE, ESCAP, ECLAC, ECA and ESCWA, the Director of INSTRAW and the representative of the Dominican Republic, the host country.

133. Representatives of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and of the Statistical Office of the Secretariat attended the session, as well as representatives of UNDP.

134. A representative of the Inter-American Development Bank attended the session.

135. A representative of ICPE also attended the session.

136. A representative of the International Council of Women, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I, attended the session.

137. A representative of the Government of Italy also attended the session.

138. Observers from the approved INSTRAW focal points of the Dominican Republic, Italy, the United States of America and Yugoslavia attended the session.

C. Election of officers

139. At its first meeting, in accordance with rule 7 of its rules of procedure, the Board elected the following officers by acclamation:

President: Tawheeda Osman Hadra (Sudan).

Vice-President: Gule Afruz Mahbub (Bangladesh).

Rapporteur: Kristin Tornes (Norway).

D. Agenda

140. At its first meeting, the Board adopted the following agenda for its tenth session:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Election of officers.
4. Implementation of the work programme for 1989: progress report on the Institute.
5. Co-operation with regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points and correspondents.
6. Proposed programme of work and budget for the biennium 1990-1991
7. Trends in research, training, information on women and development - tenth anniversary of the INSTRAW Board of Trustees.
8. Other matters related to the functioning of the Institute.
9. Adoption of the report of the session.